rate, seems to have been com
poser of cremation, for the pur
nting the process in the most re
possible. We are authorized to
eal facts of the case are as follows:
stion had an extreme horror of the
which to many is far worse than
on, and the fact of the cremation
out by her relatives is evidence
determination to carry out the
hes. The difficulty of obtaining
immense, and it was only granted
at representatives of the public
nisters should be present, among
the clergy. For this reason, the
t completely closed, as it would
cremation were an ordinary and
cess. Every person present—the
bout twelve—was requested and
ke no communication of the de
and the account published can
gained by breach of this promise.
he name of the deceased known
rs. What was in reality the ful
t wish, carried out at great trou
e to private feeling, is represent
of a coarse experiment.

MARRIAGES.

OMBER—In this city, Nov. 2, by the
r, D. D., Mr. Edward C. Ward, of
d Mrs. Mary L. Macomber, of Chicago.
BURN—Nov. 5, 1874, at the residence
her, South Haven, Mich., by the Rev.
P. A. Rowe, of this city, and Miss Car
of South Haven. No cards.

DEATHS.

ov. 11, William M. Chidister, aged
inst., at 1:30 p. m., from his late res
Friends invited.
nesday morning, Nov. 11, Mrs. Ne
e residence of her son Thomas, 167 De
ursday, Nov. 12, by cars to Calvary.
ly are invited to attend.
, Mrs. Anna Lewis, aged 91 years.
l will be given.
Murphysboro, Ill., on the 10th inst.
J. U. Jonette, and only daughter of E
f Waukegan.
he house, Waukegan, to-day (Thurs

ECIAL NOTICES.

rds of Thirty Years
'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used
never-failing success. It corrects acid-
, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow-
y and diarrhea, whether arising from
causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

urposes of a Family
Liniment,
LD PANACEA will be found invalu-
elief will follow its use in all cases of
h, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic,
bruises. For internal and external use.

ften Look Pale and Sick
se than having worms in the stomach.
MIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms
he child, being perfectly WHITE, and
ng or other injurious ingredients usu-
preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25

SE'S LUXURENE.
MORSE'S LUXURENE
FOR THE HAIR.
A new and perfect Deodorized
pound, having NO EQUAL IN ELE
g the Hair soft and glossy; promotes
eauty, and removes Dandruff. NA
EST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAIR
ils at sight. Price, 50 cents. Whole-
AACK, STEVENSON & REID. Sold
nd Notion Dealers

UCTION SALES.

N, POMEROY & CO.
krupt Sale
AT STORE,
West Madison-st.,
ing, Nov. 12, at 10 o'Clock.
Real French China Ware, Crockery
e English Cutlery, etc., etc. Also a
of First Quality Silver-Plated Ware.
ssignee.
N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ernoon at 3 o'clock,
THE LAST SALE AT AUCTION
the Fine Collection of
PAINTINGS
room, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Closing Sale every Picture must be sold
T OR RESERVE.
ught at sales of 10th and 11th, and not
sold for account of purchaser.
N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ing, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
R REGULAR SALE OF
Second-hand Furniture,
, Mattresses, Stoves, and Household
stock of General Merchandise. Also
f first-class Restaurant.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

House" Furniture
AUCTION,
ORNING, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock
ontents of 14-room Hotel, cor-
nd Franklin-sts. Beds, Bed-
, Glassware, etc.
N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

. P. GORE & CO.,
& 70 Wabash-av.
URSDAY.
n Thursday, Nov. 12, of a full
e of Custom-Made
THING,
TS', BOYS', AND YOUTHS'.
n Piece Goods, Cloths, Cassi-
, Jeans, &c.
Dress Goods, Notions, Ho-
Caps, and Underwear.
Clothing, Dress Coats, Caval
ouses, Pants, &c.
GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION,
Nov. 12, at 9½ o'clock, we shall offer
stock of
hold Furniture
passed. Come for bargains. An end-
lor and Chamber Furniture, Lounges,
dsteads and Bureaus, Dressing Cases,
ble-Top Tables, Walnut Chairs and
ts, Extension Tables, Hair and Husk
ts, Stoves, Floor Oil Cloth, &c.
RGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
OOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING,
AY MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
TOM-MADE CLOTHING,
IMERES, BEAVERS AND ITAL-
IRTS, CARDIGANS, SHIRTS AND
BLE LINENS, VELVETS, BROCHE
SHAWLS, MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND
EY, MEN'S, LADIES', AND BOYS'
GLOVES,
D GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOES, RUBBERS, ETC., ETC.
EREMPTORY SALE
ING, NOV. 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
E TOP BUGGIES (NEW),
TOP PHAETON (NEW),
PHAETON, POLE AND SHAFTS,
DEMOCRAT WAGONS.
ULAR SATURDAY SALE,
GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
ND CHAMBER SETS, STOVES,
Y WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
E VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
Y MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

WELL & WILLIAMS,
and 206 East Madison-st.
RTANT SALE.
k of Wines, Liquors, & Cigars,
y, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock,
oom of ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS &
04 and 206 East Madison-st.
most important sale of the kind which
place in Chicago, comprising in part
and Brandies, Native Whiskies and
mported Brandy, Genuine Champagnes,
Irish Whiskies, Dublin Stout, Imported
itters, Tonics, etc., etc. At same time
co and ordinary brands Foreign and Do-
The whole to be sold without reserve in
asers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874. NUMBER 82.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

WEDDING
PRESENTS!

We offer in Sterling Silver Goods, the largest and best assortment in the West. Fancy Pieces in beautiful cases, Spoons and Forks by the dozen, and in cases and trunks, of patterns sold only by us in Chicago. All are invited to inspect our stock, and get prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.,
OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

We Want Money!
MUST HAVE IT!!

For the next 20 days we will sell our stock, consisting of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, &c., at prices never before heard of.

J. H. FOSTER & CO.,
124 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Four New Two-Story Cottage Houses
AT
MORGAN PARK.
Prices from $1,600 to $6,000.

To desirable parties will sell on 10 annual payments, interest at 7 per cent. Hydrant water in the houses, and railroad fare only 10c a ride. Morgan Park is one of the pleasantest suburbs in Cook County, with fine railroad facilities, good school, and choice society.

Free rides to see the property any day before 12 m. Also, great bargains in lots.

THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND BUILDING CO.
GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

HOTEL.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,
Opposite Exposition Building.
Price Reduced to $3 per Day
For single rooms. Special rates to Excursionists.
The best $3 per day Hotel, either East or West.
JENKINS & HOLMES, Proprietors.

CATARRH CURE.

CATARRH.
Are you troubled with that HORRID complaint? If so, use
TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL
CATARRH CURE,
An Internal Remedy,
And removes the cause. It has done some WONDERFUL CURES, AND HUNDREDS OF THEM where it has been sold. For sale by all Druggists.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A lot of Table Cutlery, Plated Spoons and Forks, and a large stock of Shelf Hardware, selling off at great bargains.
A. W. WHEELER,
56 Lake-st., up stairs.

FURS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.
(From New York Bankrupt Sale.)
Handsome Seal Muff and Boa.....$10.00
Stylish Black Lynx Muff and Boa.....10.00
Good Mink Muff and Collar.....10.00
Elegant Mink Sets from.....$15.00 to $25.00
These are such goods as are retailed from $25 to $75 a set. All warranted new and perfect.
Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAND OPENING!
On SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1874.
G. POTTGEISER,
Nos. 369 and 371 South State-st.,
Will be happy to see all his old friends in his new and splendidly fitted up locality.

FRANK HARRINGTON'S
SAMPLE ROOM,
140 DEARBORN-ST.
GRAND OPENING THIS EVENING.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

COUNTING THE VOTES

The Contest Between Messsrs. Farwell and Le Moyne.

How the Canvassers Spent Their Time Yesterday.

They Decide They Are Competent to Pass on the Eligibility of Judges.

And Will Begin to Try the Question of Fact This Morning.

Able Arguments by Messrs. Swett, Root, Beckwith, and Trumbull.

Prospect of a Bitter Contest in Louisiana.

Apprehension of Bloodshed and Violence on the Part of the Democrats.

Alleged Frauds and Intimidation in the Colored Districts.

Views of the Hon. Luke P. Poland as to the Late Elections.

Gossip and Items.

COOK COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS

MORNING SESSION.

FARWELL AND LE MOYNE.

The Board of Canvassers devoted yesterday to hearing arguments with reference to the objections presented by Judge Trumbull, on behalf of Mr. Le Moyne, to the reception and counting of the votes polled in the Second Precinct of Evanston, the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, and the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, all of which gave a majority for Mr. Farwell. Both candidates were present, as were Judge Trumbull, representing Mr. Le Moyne, and Judge Beckwith, Leonard Swett, Esq., and James P. Root, who attended to the interests of Mr. Farwell. In addition to the "privileged few," numbering, however, about fifty, who were allowed inside the railing, the lobby was packed full of people who wanted to learn how the contest terminated. No partisan feeling was manifested during either session, and only once was there an attempt made to applaud the counsel. The full Board were present, and they commenced proceedings promptly at 10 o'clock, going over the returns of two precincts which had not previously been canvassed on account of informalities. These were the Third of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second of Lake View, the former giving Mr. Farwell 326 votes and Mr. Le Moyne 364, and the latter Mr. Farwell 112 and Mr. Le Moyne 81.

The County Clerk then said the Board was ready to proceed further, but the canvassers desired some light upon the question as to

WHETHER THEY SHOULD ENTERTAIN ANY OF THE OBJECTIONS.

Judge Trumbull supposed, before the objections were supported by argument, the returns had better be opened that they might be seen.

Mr. Root did not see the necessity for that.

Mr. Trumbull asked if he objected to opening the returns.

Mr. Root answered that that was not the question, but whether the Court would entertain the objections.

After consultation with Judge Beckwith and Mr. Swett, Mr. Root withdrew his objection to the opening of the returns, and Mr. Trumbull remarked that it might be on the face of the returns that a part of his objection was based.

The returns were then opened by the Board, and it was found that one of the judges of election had not signed the return of the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. Nothing was said about the others, though they were handed to counsel for examination.

Mr. Trumbull inquired if any objections had been made by the other side.

Mr. Swett replied in the negative.

Mr. Trumbull asked if there were no affidavits either.

Mr. Swett said the only thing before the Board was

A MOTION TO REJECT

certain precincts for such causes shown, and he was waiting to see what the gentleman proposed to do with that motion.

Mr. Trumbull rejoined that he had stated what the reasons were in writing, and had filed affidavits to sustain the facts which he desired to present; and he supposed, if the other side disputed the facts alleged, they should be required to file affidavits, else he could not comment upon them.

Mr. Swett was not aware that any affidavits had been filed. If there had been he would like to see them.

The affidavits were handed to him.

Mr. Trumbull proposed to go on and sustain the motion, and give to the Board the reasons why certain precincts should be excluded from the count, and to sustain the facts which he had given the gentlemen. He had told them what his objections were, and if they had any affidavits to dispute the facts alleged in the objection, he wanted to know what they were.

Mr. Swett remarked that, before the Board passed on that, he should like to examine the affidavits. When he had done so, he would tell what they proposed to do.

After a lull, Mr. Swett commenced reading the objections, when Mr. Trumbull interrupted him, saying that he held the affirmative of the argument.

Mr. Swett understood that the gentleman [Mr. Trumbull] offered certain affidavits in support of his motion.

HE OBJECTED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE AFFIDAVITS,

because an attempt was made to go behind the returns, and enter upon the merits of the election, as though it were being contested, and upon that objection he had the affirmative.

Mr. Trumbull said he did not propose to go back as if they were contesting an election. He did not think the Board, constituted as it was, had any right to go behind the returns of the judges for the purpose of ascertaining whether they properly discharged their duties in receiving votes which were illegal, or excluding votes that were legal,—that it was a proper Board before which to contest an election. The affidavits were not furnished with that view, but with a view of showing that no returns could be received from certain precincts, not because the judges rejected a vote which they ought to have received, or received a vote which they ought to have rejected, but because their action (the testimony would be there to show it) had been such as tended to make the election a fraud, and that the returns could not be received at all. That was one point of his objection; the other was, that no proper Board existed to make a return; that the Board of Canvassers, while it was charged with ministerial, and not judicial, functions (the latter could not be claimed for it), in the discharge of its ministerial functions had certain facts to ascertain. It must determine whether what purported to be returns from judges of election were such returns, or from persons who could be judges of an election. Three persons calling themselves judges, and two persons calling themselves clerks, could make up a return on the street and send it in with the other; in that case, the Board would have to determine which of the two was the proper return to be counted. The affidavits were for the purpose of determining that question, and, whatever evidence might be introduced in connection with fraudulent transactions of the judges, was not for the purpose of contest between the parties, but to determine whether there was any return that the Board could receive at all. All he desired was, if there was any dispute as to the facts presented, if not admitted, that the gentlemen would let him know what they were that he might comment upon.

Mr. Swett said the question was

WHO HAD THE AFFIRMATIVE?

The gentleman [Mr. Trumbull] claimed that, having made objections, which he proposed to sustain by proof, he, therefore, in discussing the question, had the affirmative. The proof, of course, must be germane to the objection, and, therefore, in passing upon the question, preliminarily, they should see what the points made in the objection were. They were: First, that one of the judges and the clerk making the returns were disqualified from acting; second, that the votes cast at the precinct were not counted and the result publicly announced without adjournment or recess after the opening of the polls as required by law, but the ballot-box containing the votes was exposed subject to being tampered with for days; third, that the votes cast in said precinct were not canvassed according to law; and, fourth, that the election was illegally and fraudulently conducted by the judges in excluding a challenger, in knowingly receiving illegal votes, and in other respects. The gentleman [Mr. Trumbull], as he claimed, had affidavits, which he proposed to offer to sustain his objections—to prove that the judges and clerks were disqualified; that the votes were not counted, and the result announced before the ballot-box was exposed, and that the election was illegally and fraudulently conducted by excluding the challenger and receiving illegal votes. He objected to the introduction of the testimony, and in the argument of that objection *he* had the affirmative. It was exactly as though they were trying a case and, upon proper papers, the gentleman proposed to prove a certain fact, and he (Swett) arose and objected to that evidence, and said it was not germane, he would have the affirmative.

Mr. Trumbull said it would be impossible for the Board to determine the admissibility of evidence unless it was before them. He thought the whole question should come up at one time as to the objections and the affidavits filed in support of them. If they were sufficient, he would get the relief sought for; if not, he would not receive it.

Mr. Swett objected to hearing the evidence.

Mr. Trumbull asked him to put in his plea.

Mr. Swett said they did not put in any. He (Trumbull) had filed his objections, and when he (Swett) got to his side of the case, he would be heard from. He insisted upon not trying his side until it was reached.

The County Clerk asked Mr. Swett if he objected to the presentation of the evidence, or to the proceeding. It seemed to him that the first point should be settled before the other was.

Mr. Swett answered, "To the evidence," and inquired if he should give his reasons.

The County Clerk did not think it necessary.

Mr. Swett desired to be heard upon the objection.

The County Clerk said he could make his argument, and after Mr. Trumbull had answered, the Board would know what to do.

MR. ROOT

then opened for Mr. Farwell. He understood that Mr. Trumbull proposed to offer affidavits to show that there was something back of the return of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward,—in other words, that the Board had the right to go outside of the paper in order to determine whether the law had been complied with. There had been presented to the County Clerk, in a sealed envelope, a certain paper called a poll-book of an election held at the house of Mr. Romer, Nos. 61 and 63 North Dearborn street, in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, on the 3d of November, 1874. On the outside were what purported to be the original signatures of three judges and two clerks; on the inside, what purported to be the affidavits of the judges and the clerks, the first one being sworn to by Hermann Lieb, County Clerk, and the others by William Chaplin, who was first qualified before him; also a list of voters, their names, and residences; and on the last page the blank return filled out, stating that C. B. Farwell received 422 votes for Representative in Congress for the Third District, and John V. Le Moyne received 251 for the same office; and this was certified to by William Chaplin, W. F. O'Brien, and G. Blakely, and attested by the two clerks. He understood that no objection was made to

THE FORM OF THE RETURN.

So far as appeared upon its face, it was in strict and literal compliance with the statute in all respects. It came before the Board, then, just as all the others had come, and was to be canvassed unless the Board should decide that it had authority to go back of a return which bore upon its face the signatures of the judges of the election, and evidence that all the forms of law had been complied with. The question was

WHETHER THE BOARD HAD JURISDICTION

of any motion which might be made to exclude that return upon any pretense whatever, it being upon its face in strict compliance with the law. The Board had repeatedly, since its session commenced, sent out for the judges and clerks of other precincts in order that they might correct their returns, to the end that the voters of those precincts should not be disfranchised by reason of any informality. And as soon as the judges perfected the returns, they were canvassed, and the clerk put down the result. That was not the case with this precinct, however. There was no trouble with the return upon its face; it was perfect; but an attempt was made to convince the Board that they could inquire into some irregularity which occurred prior to the time that return was brought in. That, he claimed, was not the province of the Board, and any evidence that might be offered to establish any objection to the return, or to invalidate it, was improper. If a return was complete upon its face, the Board must accept it and canvass the result. If incomplete or informal, there was only one way to correct it, and that was to send for the judges and let them make the correction. It was their act,—not the act of the Board. It mattered not whether the question raised was that illegal votes were received, because that would simply be a violation of the law. It mattered not whether the judges did something with the box that they ought not to have done; that was simply a violation of law. It mattered not what the act complained of was, if it was something done prior to the time that the final return came in,—it could not be inquired into by the Board of Canvassers.

Mr. Trumbull had said that he did not claim that the Board could inquire into the question whether certain votes were illegal or not, but he (Trumbull) insisted that it had the right to inquire into the validity of certain acts of officers connected with the poll in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward. He (the speaker) failed to see the distinction. It was a question of law and of fact whether the proceeding was conducted properly, and there were various elements which entered into it. The object of the election in the precinct was to determine the will of the voters between two candidates for Congress. It was not a contest between Mr. Farwell and Mr. Le Moyne; it was a contest between the people to determine which of two men should be their Representative. The people asked that their votes should be counted as they appeared.

WERE THEY TO BE DISFRANCHISED

by the Board? If this were a proper court to hear the questions, the law provided for the presence of a person to represent the people, and preserve their rights. The position assumed by Judge Trumbull would make the Board a court. Mr. Root then went on to show that the Board was not a court, saying that it was a well-settled principle that, where jurisdiction of a case was conferred upon a court, the idea that it could be taken to any other place for adjudication was excluded. The County Court alone had jurisdiction of contested elections in Cook County, and he claimed that no other body created by the General Assembly had power to go back of the returns, and inquire into questions involved in the right of the matter so long as the County Court had jurisdiction. It was clear, from the authorities and principle, that the Board was simply a Board of Canvassers, and that it had no jurisdiction over any questions except questions of arithmetic. When they found the returns complete upon their face, they had no right to go back of them.

THE LAW PROVIDED A REMEDY

where there was a difficulty of any kind, whether it related to the individual voter or the officer who administered the Election law in the precinct; excluding the idea that there could be any other remedy applied; excluding the idea that the Board could be a court to hear and determine the question upon evidence; excluding the idea that any question which could be adjudicated before the County Court in a contested election could be raised here. The law settled the matter, and, if any one was dissatisfied with the result of the election, and could show the County Court that there had been fraud in every precinct in the district, that was the proper tribunal to go to to get his rights.

MR. TRUMBULL

hoped he was not so unfortunate in being understood by the Board as he was by the counsel who had just presented his views. He was not there to try a contested election. He was not there,—and he tried to make himself understood,—for the purpose of asking the Board to reconsider the action of the judges of election in receiving or excluding votes with a view to the election of Mr. Farwell or Mr. Le Moyne; but he was there for the single purpose of objecting to the reception of what purported to be returns from certain precincts. That was not an election canvass; that was not determining who had the most votes for any office. The broad position was assumed by the gentlemen that in no conceivable state of the case could a Board of Canvassers, whose duty he admitted to be ministerial and not judicial as a general proposition, inquire whether a paper which was brought to it, and was in due form on its face, was a return or not. The affidavits were not looked at. For aught the gentlemen knew, he could show that the return from the first precinct of the Seventeenth Ward was a forgery; that not one of the judges ever signed it; that not one of the clerks ever put his name to it; that not one of the men ever acted as a judge at all; and yet he was met with the objection that he could not show that, and that the Board could not count the votes. Was that not a monstrous proposition? They did not know but that he had testimony to show that these persons who made up the return were Chinese. It was said the Board were bound to certify that so many votes were cast for A, B, and C at the election because three persons had signed a paper saying that they were judges of the election. He was prepared to attack that, but the gentlemen said in no possible case could any inquiry be made to show the facts.

Mr. Swett inquired if he expected to show what he had alluded to. He (the speaker) understood they were arguing an objection to testimony, and it was certainly proper and relevant for the party insisting upon his testimony being received to state what he expected to show.

Mr. Trumbull answered, that the objection showed the impropriety of the position assumed. He came and filed an objection, fortified with testimony, and the gentlemen met him in limine and said that no testimony should be admitted, no matter what it was. The Board did not know what was in the affidavits; they had not looked at them; and it was argued by Mr. Root that the Board was bound to take any paper presented as a return if it was formally correct. Was that the sort of election franchise the American citizen had? Was anybody to be elected whom five men certified was elected? The point was,

WERE THE BOARD TO JUDGE WHAT WAS A RETURN?

Would the gentlemen show some authority upon that point? Would they say that the Board of Canvassers were mere mathematicians to add up something? They were to add up the returns. The return of an election, if a forgery, was no return. The objection, presented in the shape it was, was premature. He had the right to ask that what was not a return be not received as such. No authority referred to touched that question at all; but the broad ground was assumed that, no matter what the evidence was, it could not be received; the Board were precluded from taking any position that would enable them to ascertain whether it was a return or not. If two returns were sent in, one legal and the other fraudulent, if the Board were mere mathematicians, according to Mr. Root's idea, both would have to be added up. He did not propose to go into the evidence at this stage of the proceedings. He then proceeded to show that Canvassing Boards did take cognizance of such questions, that they had done so, and that it was proper that they should do so, quoting from authorities to establish that returns signed by persons who were not residents of the election district had been rejected by Boards of Canvassers.

Mr. Swett asked whether he proposed to prove that the returns in were not the returns of the judges of election, or

WHAT HE DID PROPOSE TO PROVE.

He denied that the issue was as to whether anything could be introduced; it was as to whether evidence could be introduced to sustain the protest as filed.

Mr. Trumbull replied the objection was to the introduction of evidence at all, and he did not propose to go on and show what his evidence was, if he could not introduce it. He insisted that he had a right to show that the returns were not such returns as the Board could receive.

Mr. Swett said the protest was definitely fixed. He (Trumbull) proposed to reject the returns for certain reasons given; and he understood the argument to be that, even if the poll-list could not be rejected for the reasons given, there were possible some reasons for which it could be rejected, and, therefore, he (Trumbull) asked the Board to answer an imaginary case as to whether, under some possible state of facts, a poll-list might not be rejected. He denied that that was the question. It was not proper subject-matter for the Board to inquire into, and therefore any evidence to sustain the charges ought not to be received. He tried to show the Board that its duty was to take the returns from the various precincts, and canvass them as the law required; the gentleman (Trumbull) asked them to permit him to prove that no election was held—that there were no returns.

THAT QUESTION WAS NOT BEFORE THE BOARD.

The question was whether, for the reasons assigned,—that the judges and clerks were disqualified, the votes were not properly counted, the canvasser rejected, and illegal votes received—the Board would, upon proof submitted, reject the return. To prove that the Board ought to reject the return, he (Trumbull) had cited an authority where one was rejected by a particular tribunal contesting an election—Congress. Two questions here arose. First, assuming that it be a sound proposition of law that a precinct ought to be rejected upon the contest of an election, did it follow, for that same reason, it ought not to be counted at all? In other words, was there any difference between the parties who canvass the vote and the court contesting the election? And, provided it could be shown that the tribunal contesting the election would reject the votes of a precinct, or a county, did it follow, for that reason, that a Board of Canvassers would reject the same precinct or the same county? In other words, was the jurisdiction of a Board of Canvassers and a court trying a case of contested election the same, and might the canvassers, in reference to the vote, do anything which the Court might do? He then went on to show, from authorities, that

THE BOARD OUGHT NOT TO REJECT THE PRECINCTS

for the reasons given in the protest, contending that, where the statute had prescribed a mode in which judges of election may be appointed and discharge their duties, count the vote, announce the result, and make the returns, the votes of precincts were not to be rejected, provided there was not an exact compliance with those regulations. The statute did not provide specially that the judges should be residents of the election district, and especially did not provide that, if they were not, the votes should be thrown out and their acts voided. The requirement was simply that the County Board should "appoint capable and discreet electors to act as judges of election in each precinct." He contended that, even if there was a plain requirement that a judge should live in the precinct, and he was appointed and acted, but did not live there, that was no reason for rejecting the vote of the precinct, conceding that the Board was a competent tribunal to decide the question. He admitted that

THE RECEPTION OF ILLEGAL VOTES

would vitiate the election, but claimed that the Board had no authority to set it aside, quoting from authorities to sustain this position, and giving the reasons why the Board could not decide upon the legality or illegality of the votes cast. If they did, they should do it upon evidence for which the witnesses would be held responsible.

Mr. Trumbull remarked that he had raised no such question.

Mr. Swett—Do you contend that you have a right before these canvassers to prove that the judges of the election

WERE PERSONALLY DISQUALIFIED?

Mr. Trumbull—Undoubtedly; that the return is no return.

Mr. Swett—Well, if the Court is to go into that question I want subpœnas for witnesses. The gentleman would not contend that the case was to be tried ex parte. He wanted the Court, if it was a court to judge that question, to grant him compulsory process to bring in witnesses. If the matter was to be adjudicated, had he no right to cross-examine the persons who had signed a bundle of affidavits which the gentleman had in his possession? Had it not become a proverb in the country that the man got his seat who had the most votes in Congress? He looked upon the objections as an effort, under another name, to get the canvassers to disfranchise a certain portion of the voters of Cook County. The duty of the Board was simply to count the votes, and report upon the return.

Mr. Trumbull—We deny that it is a return.

Mr. Swett—You deny it is a return because you say there were illegal votes.

Mr. Trumbull—No, no; because it is fraudulent.

Mr. Swett—What is that but illegal votes?

Mr. Trumbull—Fraud in the act of the officers. If we can show such fraud as the Supreme Court says will reject the return, we have the right to do it.

Mr. Swett—We have the fraud limited now. If the Board is to judge of the fraud as to an official, why shall it not judge of that of a voter?

THE BOARD IS NOT A COURT.

It cannot swear witnesses, or test the question of fraud in the election. Its duties were mechanical—mathematical, and it could not go back of the returns. It might judge whether the returns were in form, but, after doing so, it could only compute the votes for the several candidates, and declare the result. He contended that, under the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, the Board of Canvassers could not decide the questions which Judge Trumbull had presented in his protest. There were two questions. First, whether a return embracing certain votes should be rejected because certain directory requirements of the law had not been complied with, and, second, whether they should be rejected because of illegality and fraud in the election. Those questions should be investigated, and, whenever the tribunal was reached which had jurisdiction of them, and whose decision should be final, he would be as ready to meet them as the other side was to present them. He said

LET THE COURT PROVIDED BY LAW

take charge of the question; let the witnesses on both sides be summoned and sworn in such a manner as to attach a sanction and a punishment if they perjured themselves; let them be subjected to cross-examination; let all the facts in relation to the election be ventilated to their utmost extent, and let the court which the law provided pass upon the result. Nothing could be productive of greater mischief, or fraud, or evil, than the recognition of the course which it was sought to pursue in the case. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Judge Trumbull had come in with his objections, and a pocket-full of affidavits, and at 2 o'clock claimed a hearing without having given his opponent a chance to study the case, and he came in again that morning, and proposed that the Board, without ever having seen the witnesses, and without authority to pass upon the questions involved, should reject the vote of certain precincts.

This ended the arguments, and the County Clerk stated that the Board desired to hold a consultation, and therefore a recess would be taken until 3 o'clock, when their decision would be given.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DECISION OF THE BOARD.

The Board reassembled at the hour mentioned, the attendance of spectators being larger than during the morning session, nearly all of the County Commissioners remaining, and a number of others having come in to hear the decision, since the result might determine, temporarily at least, who was entitled to represent the Third District in Congress. Among the new arrivals was Ald. Corcoran, of the Twentieth Ward, whose seat in the next Council depends upon the counting of the vote of the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward.

After rapping on the table to stop the conversational buzz, the County Clerk gave the decision of the Board, as follows:

Upon consultation the Board of Canvassers have decided to admit the testimony or the affidavits upon one point. Judge Trumbull proposes to show that the returns of the Second Precinct of Evanston, the Third of the Eighteenth Ward, and the First of the Twentieth Ward cannot be received because they are no returns at all. Upon that point the Board has decided to receive the affidavits and consider them. If any other remarks are to be made upon that point we are ready to hear them. [Faint applause.] I should state further that the Board have positively decided as to the other points,—the illegality of votes, the removal of the ballot-box, and the rejection of the challenger,—not to receive evidence regarding them.

MR. TRUMBULL

said he had no doubt that the Board had come to a correct conclusion in regard to its power to determine whether the papers before it were returns or not, and, perhaps, if the objections had been drawn with more care, it would have been seen that it was never intended to ask the Board to consider the receipt of illegal votes in any other connection than at showing such gross fraud as would render the returns utterly void; not for the purpose of showing who had the most or the fewest votes. He had had no opportunity in the discussion in the morning to reply to the lengthy argument of Mr. Swett upon the merits of the case, and he was relieved of the necessity of doing so by the decision. He might be permitted, however, to remark that not one of the authorities referred to touched the question presented. The objection he made was that the judges could by no possibility be qualified; that they were personally incapacitated from acting, and, where that was so, they could not make a return. And the only use he ever contemplated making of the affidavits proving fraud in the election was for the purpose of showing, in connection with the fact that the persons who assumed to act as judges could by no possibility hold the position,—that there had also been gross fraud and irregularities in their conduct, for the real object, after all, was to ascertain who had received the most votes, and who was the person entitled to the office, whatever it might be. He then proceeded to show that it was entirely competent for the Board to summon and swear witnesses, for how could they make their inquiry without doing that? The affidavits which he would present upon the point to which he had been limited by the Court would show certain facts, and he understood there were no affidavits in opposition.

Judge Beckwith—When you read your affidavits we will read ours.

Mr. Trumbull did not propose to read them at length, but only the substance of them. He then submitted

THE AFFIDAVITS

of Edlon B. Kelley, J. M. Burrey, and Maud Clifford, to show that George Blakely, one of the persons who assumed to act as judge of election in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and who joined in making the return from that precinct, was not a resident there, but had for a long time lived at No. 68 West Washington street; also the affidavit of Nicholas Kuhner, to prove that Henry Ross, who acted as one of the clerks in that precinct, was not a resident there, but lived at No. 222 North Clark street; also the affidavits of Michael Drew and P. L. Toohy, the latter himself one of the judges of election, to prove that Mr. Spink, who acted as one of the judges of election in the Second Precinct at Evanston, was not a resident there when chosen to act as judge. He then referred to the statute to sustain his assertion that these facts made the election in those precincts illegal, and vitiated the vote, contending that unless the judges were qualified they had no right to make a return, and saying that if such returns were admitted elections would become farcical.

JUDGE BECKWITH

here arose and submitted the affidavit of William Chaplin to prove that George Blakely was a judge of election in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and the affidavit of George Blakely setting forth that he was a resident voter of the precinct; also the affidavits of Fred W. Spink, P. L. Toohy, Andrew Johnson, C. H. Wharton, Frank Keaney, and E. B. Payne, to show that Mr. Spink was a qualified elector of the Second Precinct in Evanston; and also an affidavit showing the character of the witness, Michael Drew. Mr. Beckwith then answered Mr. Trumbull. He said the case was now reduced to the proposition suggested by Mr. Swett, whether the Board would go into a trial of a question of fact, as to where the residence of two persons was on the day of election. On the one hand, witnesses swore that Mr. Blakely did not reside in the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward; and on the other, that the County Board appointed him judge, supposing he was such resident, acting upon the question and adjudging that he was a voter of the precinct, and Mr. Blakely himself swore positively and unmistakably that he had been an elector of that precinct for many years. As to Mr. Spink, he was not appointed by the County Board, but was chosen by the other judges of the Second Precinct in Evanston. He had resided there—

Mr. Trumbull—That is denied in the affidavit.

Judge Beckwith—Toohy swears both ways. Mr. Spinks' brother says he has resided with his mother,—that he has no other home or place of residence, and all the neighbors say the same except those who go around and offer $100 apiece for affidavits. No objection was made when he was appointed except by Toohy, who said for Mr. Trumbull that he did object, but for us that he did not. The speaker next urged that the Board was not a competent tribunal to ascertain the facts, covering nearly the same ground which Mr. Swett went over, but strengthening his position by citing additional authorities, his conclusion being that, whatever might be the rule with regard to throwing out the returns by reason of ineligibility of one or more of the judges, the Board should not undertake to pass upon the question. He insisted that the ineligibility of the judges, if such were the fact, was no reason for rejecting the returns, and that the Board could not go into the trial of a question of fact. What the Board ought to do, was precisely that which the Supreme Court of Illinois said was their duty—having ascertained that the returns were made, to prepare an abstract of them and certify them, leaving all other questions to be decided by the tribunal having authority to inquire into them, to the end that every citizen might receive justice, and be protected in his rights.

In closing, Judge Trumbull called attention to the fact that the gentleman on the other side had involved himself in

AN INCONSISTENCY.

He had started out by denying altogether the power of the Board to take cognizance of questions of fact, but had ended by admitting their power to thus discriminate in cases of forged returns, or of judges of election acting without any semblance of authority. In making this admission, they had practically conceded all that he was contending for. How could the Canvassing Board determine whether or not returns were forged, unless they took evidence as to the fact? How could they know whether judges of election acted without semblance or pretense of authority, unless they took evidence? The position taken by Judge Beckwith, that the Board had not the power to administer an oath or take testimony, was clearly erroneous, as the statutes expressly authorized Justices of the Peace, in any matter coming before them for settlement, to administer an oath if necessary to enable them to determine the question at issue. As to the attempt to show that a judge of election need not necessarily be a voter in the precinct in which he was appointed to act, the speaker characterized it as a very lame and faulty construction of the statute, which expressly provided that a judge of election must be an elector, and plainly defined an elector as a citizen who had resided in the State, county, and precinct the requisite time next preceding the election. There could be no other reasonable and intelligent meaning attached to the language of the statute than that a judge of election must be an elector in the precinct in which he was appointed and served.

THE COUNTY CLERK

said, as there were a great many returns yet to be corrected by the judges and signed by the clerks, and the canvass could not be completed that day, the Board had decided to defer their decision as to the reception or rejection of the votes of the precincts in question until 11 o'clock this morning.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

VOTES OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[Complete.]

	1874		1872	
VIII.	Fort.	Bayne.	Fort.	Barnes.
Ford	820	906	1,366	571
Iroquois	1,588	1,680	3,125	1,800
Kankakee	1,327	1,208	2,576	961
Livingston	2,087	2,147	3,158	2,111
Marshall	1,727	343	1,693	1,059
Woodford	1,177	1,179	1,583	1,802
Total vote	8,756	7,463	13,401	8,304
Majorities	1,293	...	5,097	....

	1874		1872	
XIII.	McNulta.	Stevenson	McNulta.	Moore.
DeWitt	1,270	1,546	1,615	1,656
Logan	2,053	1,957	2,423	1,914
Mason	934	1,382	1,403	1,659
McLean	3,812	4,040	5,699	3,463
Tazewell	1,834	2,210	2,350	2,158
Total vote	9,903	11,135	13,490	10,850
Majorities	....	1,232	2,640	....

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—A very peculiar and critical condition of affairs exists in this city and State at the present time. Although the election has passed off without open violence and actual shedding of blood, it does not, from present appearances, seem likely that we are long to enjoy immunity from either. The trouble is likely to arise from the action of the Returning Board in making official returns of the election. It is by law made the duty of the Board to investigate all complaints which may be made as to the fairness of elections held, and, in case it is demonstrated to their satisfaction that

VIOLENCE OR INTIMIDATION

have been exercised at any parish, precinct, or poll, it is their duty to throw out all such from their compilations. The law creating the Returning Board was passed for the purpose of discouraging and preventing that intimidation of colored voters which is so easily accomplished, and the Board cannot evade the duty of making investigations if they would. Among the curious features of the election is the fact that

IN DESOTO PARISH,

whose Registrar, Dewes, was one of the murdered Coushatta prisoners, and which has heretofore cast a Republican majority, but 116 votes were this year cast for the Republican ticket, against 1,239 Democrats.

In Sabine Parish the vote was, Democratic, 842; Republican, 2. In Bienville, with a voting population of about 1,500, nearly equally divided as to color, the vote was, Democratic, 780; Republican, none. In Union Parish, the registration books and papers were stolen the night before election, but the election was carried on informally and without data, resulting in 800 Democratic majority. It is difficult to conceive how the Returning Board can, under the law, return the elections in these parishes as fairly and legally conducted; but, if they throw them out, it will decide the as yet unsettled question as to which party has been successful, by giving the Republicans a large majority on their State ticket, and would also elect Smith (Republican) for Congress in the Fourth District. This, it is declared by the Democrats, will

RESULT IN BLOODSHED,

and threats of assassination are made to the members of the Returning Board and leading Republicans generally.

At present, the Board is at work on the returns of the city, about which there is not much dispute, and the most difficult question will not be arrived at for a few days at least.

The Board is composed of ex-Gov. J. Madison Wells, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, G. Casanave, and Louis Kenner, who are

MEN NOT LIKELY TO BE FRIGHTENED

into a course which they deem wrong and unlawful. At the same time they will undoubtedly be in danger of pursuing the opposite course, for, although the United States troops could probably prevent or suppress an open outbreak, it would be more difficult to prevent a secret and powerful organization like the White League from assassinating individuals if it had the disposition, and that the Democratic papers declare they have in case the Board does not act in a manner to suit their party.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The Returning Board met to-day, and adjourned to await the appointment of the Committee by the Conservatives to be present during the count. Gov. Kellogg to-day addressed a communication to the Returning Board, in which he says:

> When the Senate elected the present Returning Board, during the session of 1872 and 1873, I presume it was intended that the provisions of Section 2 of Act 98 of 1872, known as the Election law, requiring the members of the Returning Board to be elected from all political parties, should be complied with. Inasmuch, however, as it is now claimed that the party opposing the Republican party during the recent election have no representative on the Returning Board, I respectfully suggest that this party be allowed representation on your Board.

The Democratic Conservative State Committee have appointed a committee of three to be present during the sittings of the Returning Board and witness the canvass and completion of the returns.

At the reunion of the White League organization to-night resolutions were adopted looking to the protection of colored Conservatives, many of whom have recently been assaulted by colored Republicans; also a resolution for promoting a better feeling between white and colored citizens.

Murdock was not appointed Chief of Police, but a member of the Police Board. Baldy is still the active Chief.

JUDGE POLAND ON THE LATE ELECTIONS.

From the St. Louis Globe, Nov. 11.

The Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, arrived in St. Louis last evening, on his way to Little Rock, Ark., where, as Chairman of a Special Committee appointed by Congress, he will investigate the circumstances attending the Brooks-Baxter insurrection of last summer.

After a pleasant introductory greeting, our reporter alluded to the political cyclone of the 3d inst., and expressed his regret that Judge Poland had been selected by an unhappy fate for one of the victims. "Yes," said the Judge, "I went down with the rest; but there were a great many circumstances which made mine a special case."

"I noticed," said the reporter, "that the papers in the East were after you pretty hot during the canvass about what they call the Gag Law. Didn't that hurt you?"

"Yes," replied Judge Poland, "the papers treated me badly. There wasn't a good word for me in any of the Republican papers. He then entered into a lengthy explanation of what is called the Gag Law, and the circumstances under which it was introduced by him and passed by Congress. The New York papers took it up as something intended especially to punish libel and arrest editors in New York or elsewhere, and bring them to Washington for trial. This was all a mistake. Under the laws as they stood before the passage of this act a man might commit murder in the District of Columbia, and if he escaped into Maryland or Virginia he could not be arrested. The so-called Gag Law merely provided that for any offense punishable by the laws made by Congress for the District of Columbia, and committed in the District, a man could be arrested elsewhere and brought back for trial. As there is no such thing as a Congressional libel law, the act of last session cannot apply to the offense of libel."

To an inquiry as to the statute under which libel was punishable in the District of Columbia, Judge Poland replied that it was the law of Maryland. He did not believe there was any statute law in Maryland on the subject; his impression was that in that State libel was treated under the common law, but in any event 'it was an offense which, in the District of Columbia, was punishable under a general provision which made the laws of Maryland inoperative there.

"So you see," said the Judge, "it was not fair to persecute me for that."

"Did you report the bill?"

"Yes. It was at the last session of the Committee. Butler was Chairman. 'Boss Shepherd,' as they call him, and Harrington, the Attorney for the District, brought a bill of this nature to us. It was suggested that it could be much reduced in size, and I was appointed to condense it. Then Butler asked me to report it, and I did so; but I never dreamed of anything about newspapers or libels at the time, and, as I have said, you couldn't arrest a man to-day for libel under it."

BUTLERISM AND PROHIBITION.

After referring to other causes which led to his defeat,—local jealousies, old political rivalries, etc.,—the Judge, by request, gave his opinion of the causes which led to the general disaster of Tuesday week. He could speak more accurately, he said, of the troubles which beset and hampered the Republican party in Massachusetts; they were, to put it briefly, Ben Butler and Prohibition.

"What was the particular point against Butler?" inquired the *Globe* reporter.

"Well," said the Judge, "the people had, or thought they had, everything against him. In fact, with the country-people not only of Massachusetts, but of New England, there is an impression that Ben Butler is a scamp; and they are so strong in this belief that they will beat any party that undertakes to carry Butler with it, or to allow Butler to control it. They were vexed with the Anministration for allowing Butler to dictate the appointment of Simmons as Collector, and the nomination of Cushing as Chief Justice. They were determined to put an end to Butler's domination of the Republican party in New England, and they voted against some very good men merely to express their views on that point."

"And you mentioned Prohibition, also, as one of the causes of defeat?"

"Yes; they have been running that too strong in Massachusetts. They went to extremes, and the people determined to check them."

"Will the new Legislature repeal the Prohibition laws?"

"No; but it will modify them. It will repeal what is called the Constabulary act, by which a special police force is employed all over the State for another purpose than to enforce the Prohibitory law. It was a very fanatical idea—the worst feature of the whole system. It almost amounted to the right to search a man's house on suspicion of finding a bottle of champagne in it. The people of Massachusetts are willing to submit to fair and reasonable temperance laws, but this Constabulary business was a little too much for them."

THE THIRD TERM.

It is, of course, impossible to conduct an interview without alluding to the journalistic *bete noir* familiarly known as the Third Term, so the reporter introduced the Judge to this grim apparition, and asked his views on it. The reply was that the Third Term was not thought of in New England, and had no effect upon the elections there; undoubtedly, however, the Judge said, it had some effect in New York, because the papers had been harping on it so incessantly for the purpose of making political capital against the Republican party.

THE GENERAL DISASTER.

Thus much as to New England, and now the *Globe* man's efforts were directed to Judge Poland's opinions as to the causes of the defeat elsewhere than upon the sacred soil of Yankeedom. It was not difficult to get an intelligible and plausible response. "Everything was against us, especially the hard times; but the worst of all was the amount of bad blood within the party lines—ill-feeling between this man and that man, and the attempt of one man to break the other down. For instance, the Ways and Means Committee spent seven months investigating Sanborn and Jayne and the other Treasury matters. It was done for the purpose of spattering Ben Butler, but it smirched a great many others besides Butler. Nobody ever doubted Butler's connection with these things; he was the attorney for some of the parties implicated. He was the attorney for Sanborn and for Jayne, and it is not long since he got a verdict for $425,000 for somebody else in the same business. I do not think a member of Congress should act as an attorney in cases like that; it is bad enough for a lawyer who is not in Congress to do it. But the fact is, the people got disgusted with the daily revelations of corruption and fraud, and they concluded to hold the party in power responsible for them all. Undoubtedly, too, there has been a great deal of corruption and fraud for which men who have been identified with the Republican party are responsible."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROSPECT.

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that the Republican party can recover its losses in time to win the Presidential race in '76?"

"I don't know about that," replied the Judge. "It is only the shortness of time that will prevent it, if it is prevented. If the Democrats had the House of Representatives to themselves for a couple of good long sessions, they would beat themselves. I don't know but the best way to give them a chance would be for the present Congress to pass an act convening its successor next spring."

"But," said the reporter, "they wouldn't do anything but meet and adjourn. They are too smart to be caught."

"No, they ain't," said the Judge. "They are very anxious to get a chance to meet.

They think they can fix things up just right, and nothing would please them better than to get a good chance. I am in favor of repassing the old law of Andy Johnson's time, when we used to want to sit and watch Andy; let them come together on the 4th of March, and sit awhile; then they will adjourn till December, when they will meet in full blast for the biggest row we ever heard of in American politics."

"What will they fight about?"

"Everything in God's world. They are not united in a single point except opposition to the Republican party. They are divided on the negro question, the currency question, the tariff question, and every other question of importance. They only agree in opposing what they call Radicalism; when the Radicals are in a minority there will be no Radicalism to oppose, and they will fall to fighting among themselves. Let us only get them together in March, and they will be so badly split up before the Presidential election comes round that it will be the easiest thing in the world to beat them."

"Couldn't they raise row enough without a called session?" inquired the *Globe* man; to which the Judge responded that he feared not. If they didn't meet till December, 1875, they would scarcely get into working order before the nominating conventions were called, and they would hardly do mischief enough to attract popular attention between that time and the adjournment of their first session. "What we want," said he, "is to give them plenty of chance—plenty of time—and they will elect a Republican President for us."

BUTLER AGAIN.

The conversation here returned to Ben Butler by a remark from Judge Poland that he almost regretted that Ben was not to be a member of the next House. "He is a bad man for the majority party, because he is always making trouble; he is not fit to lead any party in power; but he is a first-rate fellow to be on the floor as a minority man and to bully the majority. He would make a splendid fight against the Democrats."

"Is there any prospect that he will go back to the Democratic party—such a thing has been talked about."

"Oh, no," said Judge Poland, "the Democrats hate him too bad. They wouldn't touch him, or have anything to do with him."

"Do you know how he takes his defeat?"

"I haven't seen him since the election, but I understand that he takes it pretty badly to heart. He was nominated with great enthusiasm, in a district which scarcely knows how to vote for a Democrat, and he was confident of a triumphant election."

THE ALABAMA ELECTION RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—United States Marshal Healey, under date of Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4, 1874, sends to the Attorney-General the following relative to the riot at Eufaula and other points in Alabama on Tuesday, Nov. 3 last:

Since telegraphing you yesterday in relation to the riot at Eufaula, my deputy, J. D. Williford, has returned from that place, and from him I learn the result of the riot. Nine persons were dead when he left there at 2 o'clock this morning. Only one of the dead is a white man, who was sitting in a buggy and taking no part in the riot. The firing was commenced by the whites on the pretext of defending a Democratic negro at the hands of others of his race, whereupon orders like this were issued in a loud tone by parties in the crowds: "Fall in, Company A," "Fall in, Company B," which orders were apparently obeyed. This would show previous organization and preparation on the part of the whites. No negro was seen by my deputy, who was present, around or firing, which accounts for the heavy mortality among the blacks. The casualties among the whites are supposed to have been caused by their own friends. I call your attention to the newspaper accounts, all from Democratic sources, which I inclose, and particularly to the special to the *Morning News* of Savannah, Ga. A riot also occurred last night at Spring Hill, Barbour County, during the counting of the ballots, the particulars of which I have not received. At this place Judge E. M. Keils, of the City Court of Eufaula, was one of the United States Supervisors of Election. It is thought that the object of the conspiracy was to destroy the poll-box, which contained a large majority of Republican votes, and in the emeute to kill Judge Keils. The box was destroyed, but Keils escaped. His little son, however, only 15 years old, was mortally wounded. Some riotous demonstrations also occurred in Mobile, the particulars of which I have not received.

MISCELLANEOUS ELECTION NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENIES THAT HE IS A CANDIDATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Hon. E. L. Merritt, editor of the *State Register*, denies through the columns of his paper that he is a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, and says the whole story is a fabrication.

SECOND MINNESOTA DISTRICT—THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—Full returns from the Second Congressional District give Strait, Rep., 193 maj. The grounds of Cox's proposed contest are that certain towns formerly comprising Monongalia County were not, as supposed, annexed to Kandiyohi County because of a failure to comply with the terms of the law of 1870, but remained a legally separate county, and hence, by the terms of the apportionment law of 1872, belong to the Third District. The apportionment law of 1872, after naming the counties of the First and Second Districts, declared that all others constituted the Third District.

Latest returns correct former statements of the political standing of the members elect of the next Legislature, leaving the Senate doubtful, and giving the Republicans four majority in the House, and three or five, as the official canvass shall determine, on joint ballot.

THE WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—The official vote of three districts received at the Secretary of State's office is as follows: Second—Caswell, Republican, 11,676; Cook, Reform, 11,423. Fourth—Ludington, Independent Republican, 9,543; Lynde, Reform, 12,046. Fifth—Barton, Republican, 9,889; Burchard, Reform, 1,578. The Eighth District is still unsettled, with the figures favoring McDill. The majority either way will hardly reach 100.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—The official canvass of the votes on State officers at the recent election was concluded to-day. The Congressional returns will be made public to-morrow. The total vote for Secretary of State was 186,310. Of these, Josiah T. Young, Republican, received 107,256, and David Morgan, Anti-Monopoly, 79,054. Republican majority, 28,202. The Republican gain over last year is 5,700, but the total vote is 2,000 lighter. This (Polk) county polled the largest Republican vote of any in the State. In several of the counties the names of some of the Republican candidates were printed wrong on the ticket, and their majority is correspondingly decreased.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 12.—The Democratic State Committee has decided to hold a convention for the nomination of Governor in this city Jan. 5 next.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—For the Lake Region, partly cloudy and cold weather, with north or west wind, rising barometer east of Lake Michigan, and snow near Lake Huron and north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	30.38	38	71	N., gentle		Snow.
11:18 a. m.	30.45	36	62	N., fresh		Thre't'g
2:00 p. m.	30.44	38	47	N. E., fresh		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.44	38	54	N., fresh		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.50	33	89	N.W., fresh		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.50	33	89	N.W., fresh		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 54; minimum, 32.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.41	43	N., fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.45	41	N.E., gentle		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.97	33	S. E., gentle		Fair.
Chicago	30.50	33	N., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	30.40	33	N., fresh		Fair.
Davenport	30.60	33	N., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	30.42	27	W., gentle		Clear.
Denver	30.08	40	Calm		Fair.
Duluth	30.60	23	N.W., gentle	.07	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.53	27	W., gentle	.01	Clear.
Fort Garry	30.49	23	S. W., gentle		Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.53	36	N.W., gentle		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.59	28	N., fresh		Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.57	40	E., gentle		Clear.
Marquette	30.35	38	Calm	.13	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.56	31	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.49	38	S.E., gentle		Cloudy.
Pembina	30.51	22	S.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Breckenr'ge	30.53	23	N. E., light		Fair.
Toledo	30.42	34	Calm		Cloudy.
Yankton	30.53	31	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Lieut.-Gov. Crawford to-day opened the Ontario Parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he announced that the aggregate revenue for the year was certain to exceed the aggregate amount estimated, and that the aggregate expenditures would be less than the amount authorized to be expended.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamship Italy, from Liverpool.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Hanging of Three Murderers in Pennsylvania Yesterday.

The Crime of Udderzook Expiated at Westchester.

History of the Famous Conspiracy to Defraud Insurance Companies.

A Combination by Two to Cheat, and Murder by One to Keep the Fruits of Fraud.

Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irving Hanged at Montrose.

They Murdered O'Mara's Mother and Sister to Save the Expense of Keeping.

The Bodies Carried Several Miles and Placed on the Railroad Track.

Steps Towards Conviction, Incidents of Prison Life, and Gallows-Scenes.

WILLIAM E. UDDERZOOK.

THE EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—From an early hour this morning the little town of West Chester was in a state of great excitement over the announced execution of William E. Udderzook, the murderer of his brother-in-law, Winfield Scott Goss. Business matters were evidently neglected, the attention of every one being absorbed on the same subject. The various inns were thronged with rural visitors, and large numbers of vehicles in the different yards bore ample testimony to the morbid taste proverbial to the country-people, which impelled their owners to neglect their customary duties for the purpose of seeing a human being meet a violent end, however merited. Groups of men and women, old and young, white and colored were clustered in front of the entrance to the jail. Numbers of young men and boys anxious to witness the death scene were

CONGREGATED ON THE TOPS OF THE HOUSES

on either side of the prison. Shortly before 11 o'clock a. m., the jail doors were opened to the privileged few, whose passes entitled them to admission into the small inclosure in which was the scaffold, where they remained in expectancy till the doomed man entered. Among those admitted were a large number of newspaper men from this city, New York, and Baltimore. On the previous evening Udderzook's aged mother took a final leave of her son, and started for Harrisburg to plead with Gov. Hartranft for his life, but her mission proved unsuccessful. When Udderzook learned last night from the Sheriff that His Excellency had decided adversely to his mother's application, he received the news with great nerve, but by his forlorn look it was evident that then for the first time he

REALIZED THE UTTER HOPELESSNESS OF HIS SITUATION.

He retired to rest at an early hour, and an extra guard was placed at his cell. He awoke about 6 o'clock, and partook of a light breakfast, and lay down again. About 7 o'clock he arose and dressed himself in a plain black suit, and partook with evident relish of another breakfast sent in to him by some friends.

A GOOD APPETITE.

It is stated that for the past six months he has regaled himself with five meals daily, the extra allowance being sent him by a resident of the town. After partaking of his breakfast, he packed his clothing and bedding in a box, and directed it to his wife in a firm, legible hand, remarking that she would require them.

About 8 o'clock his spiritual advisers, Revs. Harris, Beck and Evans, went into his cell, where they remained, engaged in prayer, during the greater part of the morning. A few minutes before noon the Sheriff entered his cell, and notified him that he must

PREPARE FOR DEATH.

He immediately stood up, and the Sheriff tied his hands in front at the wrist, and passing a cord from his elbows behind, securely fastened them so that it was impossible for him to move in any way. At ten minutes after 12 o'clock he stepped from his cell on the ground floor of the prison. The death warrant was then read, after which the entire party engaged in prayer. In a few moments

THE PROCESSION WAS FORMED,

consisting of the Revs. Harris, Beck, and Evans, the Sheriff, the doomed man, three of his jurors, and the Deputy Sheriffs. Udderzook walked with firm step, looking steadily ahead. He was very pale, and save by a slight twitching of the facial muscles, an observer could scarcely detect even the slightest symptom of agitation. The iron will for which he is so remarkable, was here fully apparent. He ascended the steps of the scaffold slowly and coolly, and, when he stood on the platform surrounded by the clergymen, he appeared to be the least excited of all. He calmly surveyed the small crowd beneath him, recognizing among the number District-Attorney Wanger. In a low tone he remarked that

HE DID NOT FEAR TO DIE,

and said: "All I have to say is that I am a sinner saved by grace and accepted of God." To the Sheriff he said: "Give my love to my darling mother and dear wife." All then shook hands, and, as the cap was being put on, the last words he uttered were, "I look up to Jesus." The clergymen at this point withdrew from the scaffold and

THE ROPE WAS PULLED

at 18 minutes after 12 o'clock. There was no death-struggle perceptible, except once, when the legs twitched slightly. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and placed in a stained box and handed to his friends, who have arranged to bury it in the Hicksite burial ground at Williamstown, 6 miles from West Chester.

NO CONFESSION.

Udderzook neither confessed nor denied his guilt on the gallows. He died and carried the guilty secret to his grave. The wretched man had a powerful motive for refusing to confess. His wife, now his widow, is the sister of the wife of the murdered Goss. Her younger sister has married Campbell Goss, brother of the victim, since Udderzook's conviction. He is charged with being one of the original conspirators in the insurance fraud, and is now under indictment in the United States Circuit Court for perjury. It is not surprising that Udderzook refused to add anything to the terrible burden that already rests on his stricken family. A true confession would have brought persons nearly related to him into deeper disgrace.

THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 12.—In this quiet, peaceful, Quaker town, William E. Udderzook was strangled to death to-day, according to the forms of the law. He deserved to die, although, up to the time of his arrest on the charge of murder, he had an excellent reputation, and he could have summoned a multitude of witnesses to testify that his previous life, as far as his friends and associates could judge, had been wholly blameless. No man ever went to the gallows with so good a character. Although

THE STORY OF HIS CRIME

has been published far and wide, a brief review may not be uninteresting on this, the day of his execution.

Two years ago, there lived in Baltimore a handsome, easy-going, good-natured fellow, named Winfield Scott Goss. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but had no taste for hard work. Having lost his situation in a furniture-store in which he had been a salesman, he devoted himself to picture-frame gilding, and occasionally made models of various little mechanical inventions, for which he claimed great merit. He often importuned the newspaper-reporters to inform the public of the improvements which he was about to introduce in the manufacture of sundry articles of domestic utility. His last "hobby" was the pretended discovery of a peculiar clay which, by a process known only to himself, could be converted into a substance possessing all the properties of India-rubber. It is supposed, however, that this discovery, which he succeeded in having mentioned in at least one of the city newspapers, was only a blind, and that his constant talk about it was part of the plot which, in the end, cost him his life.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN LIFE-INSURANCE.

Although the victim of chronic impecuniosity, Goss invested largely in life-insurance policies. In 1868 he took out a policy for $5,000 in the New York Mutual Insurance Company, payable to his wife; in May, 1871, he took out another policy for the same amount in the Continental Insurance Company of New York; in October of the same year, he procured an accident policy in the Travelers' Company of Hartford, for $10,000, and on the 26th of January, 1872, eight days before his death, he took out a policy in the Knickerbocker Company for $5,000. Early in the summer of 1872, Goss rented a small shop on the York road, a short distance beyond the city-limits, and in this he occasionally shut himself up, and pretended to be making experiments in the manufacture of his substitue for India-rubber.

THE SKELETON IN THE ASHES.

On the night of the 2d of February, 1872, this shop was burned. William E. Udderzook, the brother-in-law of Goss (they were married to sisters), was the first man at the fire. He said that he had accompanied Goss to the shop; Goss went in, and he (Udderzook) went to a house in the neighborhood to get a lamp; when he returned the shop was on fire; he supposed that the mysterious chemicals with which Goss was experimenting had exploded and set the place on fire. In a few minutes a number of people gathered about the burning shanty; and Udderzook, who, up to this time, had acted as if he supposed that Goss had escaped from the building, suddenly discovered his body lying on the floor. The remains of a dead man, charred and disfigured, were pulled out. There was a Coroner's inquest, and a funeral attended by weeping friends and a disconsolate widow. Subsequent developments showed that they had shed their tears over a partially-decomposed body which one of the mourners had procured in New York.

PAYMENT REFUSED.

In due time demand was made on all the insurance companies for the sums named in the respective policies, but they refused to pay. Suit was brought against each of them in the Court of Common Pleas for Baltimore City, but the defendants had the cases transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

The trial of the case against the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company began on the 27th of May, 1873,—the other companies agreeing to abide by the issue of this suit. Udderzook, and A. C. Goss, a brother of the (supposed) deceased, were the principal witnesses for the plaintiff. They testified that they fully identified the body dragged out from the burning shop as that of W. S. Goss. The defendants had the skeleton exhumed and a plaster cast taken of the mouth and teeth. Dental experts testified that the head was that of an old person, who had lost numerous teeth. Goss had a particularly fine set of teeth. There were many circumstances developed, which tended to throw a cloud over the transaction; but, after the plaintiff's counsel had made the customary onslaught upon insurance companies and insurance agents, an unusually intelligent jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The conspiracy had been managed with extraordinary skill, and thus far had succeeded.

Judge Bond, who presided at the trial, seems to have been convinced that the whole affair was a fraud, and, the counsel for the defendants making a motion for a new trial, he postponed the hearing of argument upon the motion until the November term of the Court. It was this apparently-unimportant ruling upon a motion addressed to the discretion of the Court that brought William E. Udderzook to the gallows.

THE CONSPIRACY.

When Udderzook and Goss parted, on the evening of the 2d of February, 1872, the former went to a neighbor's house, on the pretense of borrowing a lamp; the latter jumped into a buggy, and was driven to the President-street Depot. He took the first train for Philadelphia, and, while his wife, and brother, and brother-in-law, were weeping over the mutilated remains of the "loved and lost" (purchased in New York, and brought out to the shop on a dray), the much-insured inventor of a substitute for India-rubber began his melancholy wanderings, which lasted one year and five months. He assumed the name of A. C. Wilson, and went from one place to another, everywhere leaving traces of his identity, which subsequently became links in the chain of evidence against his murderer. It was a heavy tax on the Baltimore conspirators to pay his board and traveling expenses. During a portion of the summer of 1872, he made his home with a farmer's family in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Udderzook had been raised in the same neighborhood, and it was at his solicitation that these plain country-people consented to take Wilson (Goss) as a boarder. Udderzook represented him to be a man whom his friends were anxious to send to the country in order to keep him away from whisky. He spent the winter of 1872-'73 at a boarding-house in Newark, N. J.; and here he was visited by Udderzook a few days before the trial of the case against the insurance company began in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore. The trial exhausted the funds of Udderzook and his co-conspirators; and, when Judge Bond's ruling on the motion for a new trial, took away all hope of realizing anything from the insurance companies for at least five months, their case became desperate.

FATAL DELAY.

In the meantime, Goss became more importunate for money every day. His drinking habits grew upon him in his seclusion, and he often let fall expressions which, if they had been heard by persons familiar with the proceedings in Baltimore against the insurance companies, would have betrayed him. Although he changed his name, he could not divest himself of certain peculiarities of habit. He frequently talked about his India-rubber discovery, and he carried with him the model of a patent screw-driver with which all his Baltimore acquaintances were familiar. Udderzook, thoroughly alarmed at his frequent appeals for money, and fearing that he would come out from his hiding-place and reveal the plot, left the work-shop in which he was employed, at noon on the 26th of June, 1873, and started for Philadelphia. It is not definitely known where he met Goss.

THE MURDER.

On the 30th of June, Udderzook and Goss stepped from a train at West Grove Station, on the Baltimore Central Railroad. They walked to Jennersville, and put up at the village-hotel. Udderzook had formerly lived in that neighborhood, and was recognized by a number of old acquaintances. Leaving Goss at the hotel, he went to another village some miles distant, and hired a horse and buggy. Returning to Jennersville on the following evening, he took Goss into the buggy and drove away. Goss was never seen alive again. Udderzook returned the carriage, made some excuse about the loss of a blanket and the breaking of the dash, and then went to his mother's house, and from there came to Baltimore, and went back to his work. On the 11th of July, the body of the murdered man was found buried in the woods. Suspicion immediately fastened on Udderzook, and on the 15th of July he was arrested in Baltimore.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The story of his trial and conviction is too long to be given in this dispatch. A report of the testimony reads like a highly-wrought novel of the class denominated as "sensational." The train of circumstances by which the identity of A. C. Wilson with W. S. Goss was established was most extraordinary, and many of the incidents were touched with a dash of romance. Photographs, and rings, and keepsakes, and confidential letters played a most important part in the testimony,—one of Udderzook's own letters, written long before the murder, weighed like a millstone against him. The defense rested solely on the fact that the identification of the body of the murdered man as that of W. S. Goss, fifteen days after it had been buried, could not, from the necessities of the case, be satisfactory. Udderzook was convicted. Then came a motion for a new trial, which was overruled. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and this was dismissed,—the Chief Justice delivering an opinion which bore heavily against the prisoner. Then the Governor was importuned to pardon or commute the death-sentence; but, after a full hearing, this was refused, and thus the last hope was taken away, and the wretched man was left to reap the consequences of his crime.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MAN.

Udderzook was a skillful mechanic, and, being a ready talker, he had a great deal of influence among his fellow-workmen. He belonged to several of the workingmen's societies, and in this way acquired sufficient political influence to secure his nomination as the "People's" candidate for the House of Delegates in one of the legislative districts of the city. He carried the case against the insurance companies through with a great deal of resolution, and it was upon his testimony, supported by his excellent character, that the jury found a verdict in favor of Mrs. Goss. During his imprisonment he stoutly maintained that he was innocent, although he never gave any reasonable explanation of the circumstances that clearly demonstrated his guilt. Never before did a criminal follow the thread of his fate through such a labyrinth of singular incidents, all of which conspired together in the end to bring him to destruction. His efforts at repentance were not encouraging, and his religious advisers gave no very hopeful account of his spiritual condition.

DANIEL O'MARA AND PATRICK IRVING AT MONTROSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.—To-day, at Montrose, the last act in the tragedy of fourteen months ago was consummated, Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irving paying with their lives the penalty of their crimes.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES

of the atrocious murder are as follows: On the morning of the 26th of September, 1873, Montrose, a small country town on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in Susquehanna County, was thrown into terrible excitement owing to the discovery of the mangled remains of two women on the railroad crossing. One of the bodies proved to be that of Mrs. O'Mara, a woman some 60 years of age; the other, that of her daughter, Mary O'Mara, a young woman 28 years of age. One arm of the latter was cut off near the shoulder, the other lay across the rail, and had the hand cut off, it being found some 13 feet from the body. The faces of the murdered women were bathed in blood, as were their clothes, and the numerous marks of violence proved beyond a doubt that they were

NOT THE VICTIMS OF AN ACCIDENT,

but had been foully dealt with. Daniel O'Mara, a farmer living a mile away, was sent for, and identified the bodies, but showed no signs of emotion, and asked if the railroad company would not have to pay for the killing. Bloody tracks were found leading from the crossing to O'Mara's farm, and his wagon revealed two large spots of blood, where the women lay while being conveyed to the railroad. The axles and weeels were also

SPATTERED WITH BLOOD,

which had trickled through during the removal. The bed-clothes, the floor, and walls of the room occupied by the young woman were stained with blood. The beds in the rooms of O'Mara and his hired man, Irving, had been unoccupied, and the clothing worn by these men was stained with blood. These two men were arrested on the charge of committing the murder, and their trial began on the 14th of January, lasting nine days, and exciting the greatest interest, until they were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The revolting crime for which they were hanged to-day is all the more atrocious as it reveals O'Mara as the

MURDERER OF AN AGED MOTHER AND INVALID SISTER,

to relieve himself of the responsibility of supporting them.

O'Mara was about 35 years old, medium height, black hair and whiskers, broad forehead, prominent cheek-bones, and sharp chin. Irving was a half idiotic creature, whom he had hired as an accomplice.

THE NIGHT BEFORE EXECUTION.

Last night the prisoners were very nervous. O'Mara seemed to fully realize the fearful ordeal, and appeared to be deeply penitent. Irving presented a most abject appearance, and had been suffering with spasms. O'Mara's sister visited him in his cell, but he refused to see her. Irving was visited by a sister, and seemed considerably comforted. The men retired at 8:30 o'clock and slept until 6 this morning. The Catholic priest then celebrated mass and administered the sacrament.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The jail was guarded by soldiers, and a great throng gathered outside the jail, but only 112 tickets of admission had been issued by the Sheriff. At 10 o'clock the Sheriff's jury, the Deputy Sheriff, and those holding tickets (among the latter were the correspondents of the press) entered the jail-yard. At 10:24 the prisoners left their cells, and approached the scaffold, each supported by two priests. O'Mara walked firmly, but Irving was very weak, and his face indicated inexpressible mental suffering. While the priests chanted the "Miserere Psalm," the prisoners were bound hand and foot, and the nooses placed around the necks of the criminals. In reply to the Sheriff they said they

HAD NO STATEMENT TO MAKE.

At 10:30 the signal was given, the 800-pound weights fell, and both men shot up 8 feet into the air, and fell back within 2½ feet of the ground. O'Mara's cap came off, and his face presented a terrible spectacle. Irving struggled somewhat, but soon ceased. They were cut down in fifteen minutes, and their bodies given to the priests for burial. Both died of strangulation. Their necks were not broken.

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Garland's Inaugural Address.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—About 9 o'clock this morning Gov. A. H. Garland and the other State officers elected on the 13th of October under the new Constitution were sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties without any ceremony, and with the knowledge of very few persons. At the meeting of the Assembly a letter was read from Gov. Garland, stating that he had qualified, and was now exercising the duties of Governor. The following extracts are from his message:

"In entering on the duties of Governor, I hopefully appreciate the responsibilities assumed by me in connection with that high trust. As I know I entertain every possible misgiving as to my ability to fill the position as it should be, I can make no more pledges than I made in the late canvass, to faithfully carry out and execute, in both meaning and spirit, the Constitution submitted to the people at the same election at which I was chosen, and to administer justly the laws made in pursuance of that Constitution. The platform of the party that nominated me had, as its main feature, the Constitution, I have sworn to support, and promised an administration of the government just and liberal to all, oppressive and proscriptive to none. In accepting the nomination I unreservedly committed myself to this policy; and now again, in taking the oath of office, I repeat the solemn avowal that I shall strive to so administer the government under our Constitution that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete. It would be unnatural if we did not rejoice at our great victory in favor of a government of the State by the people once more, and we would be untrue to principle if we did not rejoice at the recent splendid exhibition of popular supremacy all over our Union, from New York to Louisiana, and from Texas to Virginia. But, while we do congratulate ourselves and the people of our sister States, we must use the victory prudently and wisely, and show the world we are worthy of it. Let no animosities of the past mar its beauty; let no bitter memories of other days spoil its charms or lessen its benefits. Let us remember the past only so far as it may serve to warn us against evils in the administration of our Government, and go forward to remedy these evils, and make and enforce a government for all alike, with its benefits and its burdens. We want no strife, no turmoil, but we want and must have order, and to this end the law should and must be enforced rigidly, that no man living under them should be unjustly or illegally deprived of one iota of his rights, and no man be put in fear, or injured, or denied any right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of former residence or difference in political opinion. Our united energies directed upon this theory to the development of the resources of the State will, in a short time, destroy forever the dark and ugly spots of the past in her history, and will make her a place to be looked upon, and of which all people will delight to write and to speak. We will then prove that we not only have a good government, but that we properly appreciate its blessings and know how to manage and control such a government."

This message is received with general satisfaction.

—John Diamond, the supposed abductor of the Martin children, is reported to have been seen a few days since near Kankakee.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Government to Try Compulsory Education.

Count Von Arnim Again Taken to the Police Station.

Last Session of the French Permanent Committee.

Renewed Protest Against the Suppression of Republican Newspapers.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST DEFEAT AT IRUN.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The loss of the Carlists in the engagements near Irun was heavy. They succeeded in carrying off their guns. It is believed that they will retreat to Estella. The Government has received intelligence that Gen Laserna has entered Irun.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Gen. Laserna has ordered the arrest of a number of incendiaries at Irun, and convened a court-martial to try them.

DON ALPHONSO.

HENDAYE, Nov. 12.—Don Alphonso issued an address to his troops before he quitted Spain. He says his temporary retirement is solely caused by the royal order depriving him of his command in Catalonia. He awaits the time when his services will again be useful to the cause. Don Carlos approves his withdrawal.

THE ROUT AT IRUN.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* special from Hendaye says: "The retreat of the Carlists from Irun ended in a general stampede. Hundreds of burning houses mark the progress of the Republicans who occupied San Martial at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, and are on their way to destroy the foundries at Vera, to which place the Carlists first retired. The Carlists, before leaving their old positions, burned the houses of the Republican sympathizers. One of their leaders, Caballos, is accused of treachery, and has fled. Another, Mendiri, is wounded.

Gen. Laserna has received orders to return to the line of the Ebro after leaving a strong garrison at Irun. He was to return with his main force to San Sebastian, and re-embark to-day for Santander.

GERMANY.

BOUNDARY REVISION DECLINED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Prussia has declined the proposal made by Russia for a revision of the boundary line between the two countries.

VON ARNIM AGAIN ARRESTED.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Count von Arnim was again arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to the police station. It is reported that the Count received a copy of his indictment on Tuesday last, and the only charge brought against him is for the suppression of official documents.

FRANCE.

UNRULY STUDENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The students of the School of Medicine persisting in creating disturbances whenever Prof. Chaffard attempted to lecture, all the lectures have been suspended for one month.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly held its last sitting to-day. The Left renewed its protest against the suppression of Republican journals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A TASTE OF WINTER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Snow fell in the southern counties of England yesterday, and the weather is unusually cold.

DR. KENEALY'S CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dr. Kenealy has not yet been disbarred, but has been summoned by the benchers to appear on the 26th inst. and show cause why he should not so be treated.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Dean Stanley have been nominated as candidates for the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University.

RUSSIA.

FORTIFYING THE KHIVAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Russian Government has sent out orders for the speedy completion of the fortresses on the Khivan frontiers.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Golass* says the Government has resolved to introduce a system of compulsory elementary education. A trial is to be made at St. Petersburg of the Berlin system, and it is thought new schools will be opened by the 15th inst.

SOCIALISTIC CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says: "The *Zagblat* has received intelligence that strange rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg of a socialist conspiracy, in which the conspirators made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Czar, and that a number of arrests have been made in consequence in Moscow.

THE TURCOMAN REBELS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Khan of Khiva has informed Col. Ivanoff, commander of the Russian garrison on the Oxus, that he has neither soldiers nor money with which to overcome his rebellious Turcoman subjects, and he asks for aid of the Russians. Col. Ivanoff has threatened the Turcomans with speedy reprisals if their outrages are continued.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

Nora Hawley, a 3-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Hawley, of Lincoln, fell into a cistern yesterday morning. The mother of the child and a man who had been doing some hauling were near by, and, attracted by the noise of the fall, discovered the child struggling for its life. In vain did the agonized mother beseech the mam to save her child, but, like a coward, he refused to go down. Miss Rosa Hawley, a sister, plunged into the deep cistern and saved the child.

INDIANA.

The Lake Shore Road yesterday obtained a temporary injunction against Adams in the disputed land case, and for a while he will not chop down any more fences or telegraph poles along the road. The merits of the case will be heard at Laporte on the 23d inst.

—The packing season has begun in earnest at Indianapolis, and the hog market is firm, with an upward tendency, prices ranging from $6 to $6.50. As long as the weather continues favorable, 7,500 hogs will be slaughtered daily.

IOWA.

Yesterday morning an iron transfer pully, about 6 feet in diameter, in the paper-mill of Close & Sons, at Iowa City, burst while going at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute. The fragments were thrown 150 feet. A large piece struck M. T. Close, Sr., fracturing a rib and cutting his head and arm. His injuries will not prove so serious as at first feared.

—The demurrer to the indictment against Isaac Brandt, for the embezzlement of State funds, was argued before Judge Maxwell, at Des Moines yesterday by Brandt's attorneys, Polk and Goode. The argument for the State will be made to-day. Many are of the opinion that the ground of defense is well taken, and that the demurrer will be sustained.

—Counterfeiters have been operating in Des Moines and the surrounding country, and yesterday it was discovered that a large number of spurious $20 notes have been put in circulation and merchants victimized in considerable amounts. The notes passed are rather poorly executed, are on good paper, and dated March 10, 1862.

—Patrick Quinan, foreman of the Key City Planing Mills, Dubuque, met with an accident yesterday that will prove fatal. One of the main belts in the mills broke and struck him on the head with such force as to penetrate the skull and let the brains out. Strange to relate that, although suffering from the blow and the brains oozing slowly out from 2 o'clock till late in the evening, he still retained his consciousness, and at times was able to speak. He is unmarried, and about 25 years of age.

—By some oversight in the Iowa code-makers it has been discovered that the former law making murder not bailable was omitted from the new code, and accordingly a number of persons charged with murder have been admitted to bail.

WISCONSIN.

Charles Pfeiffer, only two months married, last night took an overdose of arsenic intending to commit suicide in a fit of despondency resulting from want of employment. An emetic saved his life.

—At a meeting of the Milwaukee Plymouth Church Society last night, a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Dudley, answering the letter of the Society refusing to accept his resignation, withdrawing his resignation, and stating that he takes this step in the belief they will agree with him that the good of the Church demands the erection of a new church edifice, and intimating that $75,000 or so should be pledged for the purpose. A Committee of Ways and Means was appointed to report to a meeting on the 10th of December on this proposition, and it is certain that the present edifice will be altered or a new one built.

—Ellen Williams, lately married to a sailor on the lake, living at the house of Mrs. Connors, Milwaukee, died suddenly Wednesday. An inquest held yesterday developed the fact that Capt. Wesley Fisk, of the schooner Daniel G. Ford, and who has a family at Oswego, had been intimate with her, and he was sent for by her Wednesday, she being sick. A boy testified that Fisk went for laudanum for her, ostensibly to relieve pain, and administered a large spoon full, five minutes after the taking of which she expired. The inquest was adjourned till to-day, and Fisk held to bail in $5,000 to await the result.

—Several of the cars for the east side city railroad of Milwaukee have arrived. The rails are all laid.

OHIO.

Loren Coffin, a young man braking on the local freight North, was killed at Anna Station yesterday afternoon. He fell on the track in some manner, and was run over by the engine. He has friends living in Lima, and also at Dayton and Springfield.

Ed Donnelly, 17 years old, while stealing a ride on a freight-car in Cincinnati, was knocked off the car and run over by the next car, completely severing his body in two.

NEBRASKA.

The family of Senator O. P. Morton left Ogden to-day, coming eastward. Mr. Morton remains in California.

—The Nebraska Aid Society furnished the Omaha press yesterday a statement of the receipts and expenditures. The total cash donations are $13,437, with a considerable amount of goods. The Society is doing its work vigorously, and commands the confidence of the public. Its means are not equal to the necessities of the destitute settlers in the grasshopper region.

WASHINGTON.

Treasurer Spinner's 3.65 Bond Scheme The Chicago Collectorship—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Spinner's report, as summarized by the Associated Press, contains no reference to the 3.65 bonds. A statement was made in these dispatches, a few days ago, regarding some arguments which the Treasurer would use in his report in favor of convertible bonds, and it was based upon the fact that he had written them out, intending to give them a place in his report. Subsequent considerations, however, induced him to leave out all such matter, although he continues of the same opinion on the subject that he held last year.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

It was decided to-day to withdraw Mr. Hoyt's appointment as Internal Revenue Collector at Chicago, and tender the office to Philip H. Wadsworth. Senator Logan indorsed Mr. Hoyt as honest and capable, but objected to his appointment on the ground that he is not well known in public circles throughout the city. This representation secured the change.

PAVING EXPERIMENTS.

Contractors have already begun to prepare Pennsylvania avenue for the purpose of laying their sample pavements, under the conditions recently laid down by the District Commissioners.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

continue to report the receipt of subscriptions from various sections of the country, and the prospects for the early completion of the monument seem to be better than ever.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President has given the Civil Service Reform Commissioners reason to believe that he will urge in his forthcoming message an appropriation to carry out the system. He had not only not changed his opinion with reference to the system, but he expresses regret that the rules have not been properly carried out in some localities.

THE REVENUE.

There is very little probability that the Treasury officials will recommend any modifications of the present revenue laws. The customs receipts have greatly fallen off during the past year, which fact is attributable to the panic of last fall, but the internal revenue receipts have been steadily increasing, and have largely exceeded the Commissioner's estimates. Treasury officials are inclined to oppose all the modifications and new classifications that have been proposed, because they believe that their adoption would diminish the customs receipts more than the country could stand at this time. Members of the Ways and Means Committee have been individually considering a number of plans that have been suggested for the reorganization of the tariff system, but it is not believed they will recommend any change in the present laws.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Philip Wadsworth is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice Hoyt, whose nomination is withdrawn.

STATE CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Interior reverses the decision of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land-Office, of the 23d of January, 1874, refusing to consider an account in favor of Nebraska for 5 per cent of the value of public lands lying within her limits, included within the reservations made by treaties with Indians. The account will be, therefore, at once prepared and forwarded to the Treasury Department. This decision will control the pending claims from several other States.

CASUALTIES.

Broke His Neck.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

POLO, Ogle Co., Ill., Nov. 11.—Yesterday, two of our citizens went to Dixon with a load of vegetables, and, on their way home, one of them, David Randall, in attempting to get out of the wagon, fell and broke his neck. His body was brought here, and an inquest held over it. The testimony before the jury showed that he was under the influence of liquor, obtained in Dixon. He left no family, but was considered at home a steady, industrious man, but, in his earlier days, somewhat addicted to the use of strong drink.

A Mine on Fire—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 12.—There was almost a catastrophe at the Hope Mines yesterday. It caught fire at 2:15 p. m. One man was killed by the rush, falling from the middle vein to the bottom. A continual stream of water was promptly poured in, and the men, eighty in all, were hauled out safe by 3 o'clock. The fire caught in the middle vein.

Killed by the Cars.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—The express train on the Louisville Short Line, coming into Covington to-day, struck and instantly killed Mrs. Eliza Morris, 59 years of age. She was walking along the track, and attempted to cross before the locomotive.

TAXATION OF MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The County Committee of Equalization have at length concluded the estimates of taxes to be raised for 1875, as follows:

Loan due June 1	$ 80,000
Interest on $400,000 county and Court-House bonds	28,800
Loan due March 2	25,000
Salaries of county officers and employes	30,000
Court expenses, including Sheriff, witnesses, and jurors	27,000
For support of county poor	60,000
Expenses and repairs of county buildings	10,000
Sheriff's account and jail expenses	12,000
Coroner's and Constables' accounts	7,000
Public printing	5,000
House of Correction	10,000
Gas and fuel	5,000
Incidentals	50,000
State tax	70,862
Total	$365,662

In addition, there will be required for common schools $61,325. The apportionment of the assessment is as follows:

City of Milwaukee	$51,325,687
Town of Franklin	1,100,000
Greenfield	1,750,000
Wauwatosa	230,000
Granville	1,750,000
Oak Creek	1,100,000
Lake	2,000,000
Milwaukee	1,000,000
Total	$62,225,687

AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The second day's session of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. A Committee on Publication was appointed, and the Convention at once proceeded to the discussion of various topics. H. A. King, of New York, read a paper on the adulteration of honey. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the judgment of the Association against such practices.

The questions of bee-forage and wintering of bees under glass provoked considerable debate. The Convention took up the topic of candied honey and the best method of prevention, after the discussion of which the Convention adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

Election of an Assistant-Bishop in Kentucky to Succeed Bishop Cummins.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Convention to choose a successor to Bishop Cummins, as Assistant-Bishop of this diocese, reassembled to-day. The clerical delegates numbered twenty-seven, so that the fourteen votes were necessary to a choice. When the voting commenced, Dr. Shipman, of Lexington, the High-Church candidate, received 13 votes; Bishop Hare, Low Church, 11; and Dr. Dudley, of Baltimore, 1. The Low-Church party, finding they could not elect their nominee, as Dr. Dudley's supporters would not desert him, began, after several ballots, had been given to go over to the latter, who was finally elected on the 16th ballot by 14 to 13 for Shipman. A motion was offered to make the election unanimous, but Tscheffely, a prominent Ritualist, voted "No." The lay delegates confirmed the election by a vote of 22 to 9.

Dr. Thomas W. Dudley, junior Bishop-elect, was born in Richmond, Va., and is in his 38th year. He served as Commissary Major in the Confederate service during the war. Seven years ago he took holy orders, and for the past six years has been Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore. He is a conservative churchman, but his election may be regarded as a victory of the Low-Church party in Kentucky.

Methodist Aid for Foreign Missions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session to-day, voted $24,400 to Germany and Switzerland; $7,000 to Denmark; $12,000 to Norway; $32,000 to Sweden; $8,000 to Bulgaria, $13,000 to Italy; $18,500 to Mexico; $9,000 to Africa and $17,750 to Japan. The total appropriations for foreign missions is $303,853. The appropriation for Arizona is $3,000, and for New Mexico $8,000.

THE INDIANS.

A Sharp Fight on McClellan's Creek, I. T.—Fifteen Cheyennes Killed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, dated Nov. 7, tells the story of a fight on McClellan Creek the previous day, between twenty-eight men of the Eighth Cavalry, under Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, and 100 Cheyennes. The United States troops lost one killed and four wounded, and the Indians lost fifteen killed.

After Ohio Editors' Scalps.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY., Mo., Nov. 12.—A party just arrived reports that a hunting party, among them some newspaper men from Ohio, who went out in the conductors' excursion, were chased by Indians about 30 miles from Hugo, on the Kansas Pacific. A thousand Utes are hunting buffalo by permission of the Government, but are peaceable, and their chase of the quill-drivers is a probable scare on their part.

Discouraged Savages.

Dodge City, Ks. (Nov. 9), Correspondence of the Quincy Whig.

I have had an interview with Lieut. Lewis, just from Camp Supply, and also with Lieut. Bristol, from Miles' command. They both agree in the statement that the Indians are greatly demoralized and disheartened. Lieut. Bristol has been in charge of troops guarding supply-trains. He says that a few days ago a squaw came into camp with a message from a large party of Indians, stating that they had been harassed all summer by troops; that their ponies are jaded and worn out, and, if allowed to go to their reservations, they will be "good Indians."

Gen. Sheridan came up from Camp Supply and the Cheyenne Agency a few days ago, and has given military movements a lively impetus. The different military commands had captured some 5,000 horses and ponies, which he ordered shot. The Lieutenant says the different detachments of the army have closed in from all directions on the Indians, so that they cannot go far in any direction without being intercepted by troops, and in many cases they have been surprised and pursued so closely that they have abandoned camp with meat cooking on the coals. Several hundred lodge-poles were thrown away in their flight.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. N. H. Gillespie, of Notre Dame, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Rev. N. H. Gillespie, of Notre Dame, died this morning, and will be buried on Saturday. Father Gillespie was formerly a Vice-President of the University, President of St. Mary's College, Chicago, and lately editor of the *Ave Maria*. He was a brother of Mother Angela, the Superior of St. Mary's and the other female branches of the Order of the Holy Cross in the United States. He was a brother-in-law to Mrs. Gen. Sherman.

George S. Wagner, United States Senate Librarian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—George S. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, the Senate Librarian, died here to-day of congestion of the lungs.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Ten Thousand Needy People in New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The managers of St. John's Guild say that at least 10,000 men and women are out of employment in New York City, and that whole families are without the necessaries of life. Hundreds gather at the Guild doors daily clamoring for food, and the treasury of the Guild, even to its reserve fund, is exhausted.

MEETING OF MINERS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—About 1,000 striking coal-miners held a meeting near French Village, St. Clair County, Ill., to-day, and, after listening to reports from various lodges, and several speeches from their leaders, adopted a series of resolutions, and appointed a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of operators regarding prices for digging. If these committees do not agree, disinterested citizens are to be appointed to arbitrate matters, their decision to be final. The meeting was quite orderly, no disposition being manifested to create trouble or disobey the law.

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 12.—Brigham Young has arrived at St. George, Utah.

In the Third District Court to-day George Q. Cannon gave bail in $5,000 to answer from day to day on the charge of polygamy, the former indictment against him having been found under the Territorial law for lascivious cohabitation.

Thomas E. Ricks, now in the Penitentiary here under indictments for lascivious cohabitation and murder, made an effort to get released on bail to-day, but unsuccessfully.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A Convention of the Temperance Women of Massachusetts opened this morning with a good attendance. The organization was named "Woman's Temperance Union of Massachusetts," with Mrs. Gifford, of Worcester, as President.

NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The suspension is announced of C. R. Fowler & Bros., rice dealers. The amount of their liabilities is not yet ascertained, but they are estimated at over $100,000.

Mr. Bright on Vaccination.

At an anti-vaccination conference held in Birmingham, the following letter was read from Mr. John Bright, member of Parliament:

"DEAR SIR: I cannot take any part in your conference, nor will I express any opinion on the main question in which you are interesting yourself, except so far as to say that the facts which have come before me seem to be against you; but I have no objection to express my doubt as to the wisdom of compulsion, and I have always felt that the law which inflicts penalty after penalty on a parent who is unwilling to have his child vaccinated, is monstrous, and ought to be repealed. I am, very truly yours,

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PATTON---SWING.

The Communication of Mr. W. C. Goudy.

Replies Thereto by the Rev. Messrs. Noyes and Swazey.

The following are replies to the communication of Mr. W. C. Goudy, published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday last:

LETTER FROM THE REV. GEORGE C. NOYES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday I find a communication from Mr. W. C. Goudy, which is so full of erroneous statements as to require some correction. When the heresy case was before the Presbytery, last April, it was currently reported, and generally believed,—whether rightly or wrongly I do not know,—that Mr. Goudy had suggested many of the points in the remarkable indictment on which Prof. Swing was arraigned, and that he was the confidential attorney or adviser of the prosecutor. It was also reported that he pronounced said indictment "water-tight;" which was supposed to mean that not even an innocent man could get through its meshes. That report seems to receive confirmation from the public appearance of Mr. Goudy, at this late day, as a party in the controversy. If he helped to inaugurate this controversy, then, and only then, will it be thought to be in good taste that he now appears as a public and zealous participant in it. Mr. Goudy was not, as might very naturally be inferred from the authoritative tone of his communication, a member either of the Presbytery or the Synod; but he was a very faithful attendant upon the meetings of both judicatories. Such devotion is as rare in these degenerate days as it is commendable. Our average Christianity is so infected with worldliness that we seldom meet with a man who possesses such ardent piety and such supreme devotion to the truth as to be willing to abandon, even for a day, his worldly pursuits, in order that he might give himself wholly to the service of the Church. Hence, when a distinguished lawyer turns aside for weeks from an extensive, laborious, and lucrative practice, and for no other purpose than that of promoting the cause of truth and righteousness, the Christian public will not withhold from him the meed of praise which is his due. Such praise belongs to Mr. Goudy. And it is in this view of the case that his right to speak, and to speak with somewhat of authority, must be admitted. Only he ought to be more careful to make his statements strictly accurate. It will be difficult to correct all Mr. Goudy's misstatements, so numerous are they; and I must content myself with noticing those only which are more important. Mr. Goudy asserts that the paper signed by the Committee did not enter into any discussion of the merits of the case. This is about the only correct statement contained in his whole communication. To discuss "the merits of the case" would have been absurd, since there was properly no case before the Synod. The merits of the case were thoroughly considered in the Presbytery, and a decision given accordingly. When the Synod met, they had no case, as the Committee showed, and showed from the papers and resolutions adopted by the Synod. Mr. Goudy is very facetious or very satirical—it is not quite clear which—in discussing the words "appeal" and "complain," and in speaking of the "outrage involved in the use of the word appeal." He speaks of the "four different ways" by which the action of an inferior judicatory may be reviewed by a superior, as if they all alike contemplated always the same result. He declares that the distinction between an appeal and a complaint is one of "the merest technicality," "without any substance," and one which "No court in the land above a rural Justice of the Peace would tolerate." These statements, coming from a distinguished lawyer, are simply astounding. Desperate indeed must he have felt the necessities of his client to be when he made these statements, which any one who has any acquaintance at all with Presbyterian law would instantly discover to be entirely without foundation. A good cause does not need such aids, and a bad one cannot be helped by them.

By three of the four ways by which a superior judicatory may review the action of an inferior, *only that action itself*, in all judicial cases, is passed upon; but, by the fourth,—that is by appeal,—the party injured comes to the bar of the superior court to obtain redress. No party was injured by the decision of the Chicago Presbytery. The accused party was acquitted, and yet, in violation of all law, ecclesiastical and civil, and of all justice, his prosecutor was allowed to arraign him again on the same indictment. This Mr. Goudy calls "the merest technicality." And Mr. Goudy is a distinguished lawyer!

But this "technicality" was overruled by the Synod, and by the decisive vote, according to Mr. Goudy, of 68 to 18. How he learned this, he does not tell us. The vote was not taken by yeas and nays. The minority earnestly entreated that it might be so taken, but their request was denied,—whether because the majority did not wish to put their names upon the record, I do not know. Mr. Goudy, therefore, in assuming to give the exact vote, speaks without the record. The appeal was admitted by a viva voce vote. Afterwards it was sustained,—not by any vote of 68, but by a vote of 44, while 2 voted not to sustain, 12 were excused from voting, and 34 were absent.

Mr. Goudy says, in regard to Mr. Swing's withdrawal, that "The exact question was, Could he withdraw legally?" Not so; but the exact question was, Was Mr. Swing, as a matter of fact, out? The Synod admitted that he was. Mr. Goudy admits it. He and they accuse him of "breaking his ordination vow." And they claim to be surgeons enough to mend it! They claim, *by resolution*, to bring back into the Church again a man whom they confess to have gone out. The public will never be convinced that they succeeded.

Mr. Goudy says, "It is not true that he (Prof. Patton) was not aggrieved by any action of his Presbytery." There Prof. Patton himself was mistaken; for he distinctly said, on the floor of the Synod, that he was not aggrieved by any action of the Presbytery.

Mr. Goudy finds his "charity" heavily taxed because "Mr. Noyes repeats the charge of his newspaper-card after it was so completely rejected on the floor of the Synod." Refuted, I suppose, is meant. But it was not refuted nor rejected. If any one thing has been made more prominent than another in this wretched controversy, it is that Prof. Patton and his friends have claimed that the former began his prosecution only when the offenses of Prof. Swing had "smelled to Heaven," because of their notoriety. In the newspapers and out of them, in season and out of season, we have been told that Prof. Patton was entirely justified in not seeking a brotherly conference with Prof. Swing before prosecuting him, because common fame had been long and loudly accusing the latter of dangerous heresies. When, therefore, Prof. Patton came into the Synod and declared that there was no common fame, that the Presbytery had so decided, and that the sentence from the Scottish law did not apply in this case, it seemed, to say the least, very singular. And now "it draws heavily upon charity to find" Mr. Goudy, in such circumstances, deliberately attempting to fasten reproach upon me, simply because I quoted the Scottish law, and quoted that part of it which applied to this case. An eminent ecclesiastical lawyer, residing in a distant State, writes: "Prof. Patton's bare statement of his ground is enough to show the correctness of Mr. Noyes' construction of the law of appeal."

Mr. Goudy says, "It was conceded by Mr. Noyes, in his argument, that a prosecutor could appeal if the charge was one of immorality." Mr. Noyes never made any such concession. Mr. Goudy says again, in denial of the Committee's statement that all Prof. Patton's reasons for appeal were sustained, "This is simply not true." I am obliged to say that it is true. "No vote was taken on such reasons," says Mr. Goudy. Again he is mistaken. A vote *was* taken on them, after Prof. Patton had argued at length in support of them; and they were all sustained by a vote of 4 to 2, 12 being excused from voting, and 34 being absent. The Committee say in their report that Prof. Patton made it one of his reasons for appealing that the Presbytery did not vote on each charge and each specification separately; and they say that the Synod, after sustaining this reason, voted in precisely the same way. Mr. Goudy admits the facts, but explains that the law requires the vote to be so taken on an appeal. He is mistaken again. There is no such requirement.

Mr. Goudy says that "the Synod are ridiculed" because they voted, *fifteen* of them, to sustain a specification which was supported by no pretense of proof. Again he is mistaken. The Synod were not ridiculed. The facts were recited just as they occurred, and these Mr. Goudy does not dispute. It would indeed, as Mr. Goudy intimates, "show more discrimination" not to vote for a specification which the prosecutor made it a ground of complaint that he could not prove. But the Committee did not say so much as this. They merely stated the fact.

Mr. Goudy is pleased to say that the Committee are estopped from saying that the trial before the Synod was unconstitutional and unjust, because they refused, on that ground, to participate in it. Mr. Goudy makes the mistake of supposing that the Synod could not do justly, or else that they were fairly excused from doing justly, by Prof. Swing, if we did not come to his defense. Could they not read "all the testimony," as the law required them to do?

Mr. Goudy assumes to pronounce upon the motives of the minority. He more than insinuates that their motives are dishonorable and base. Good man that he is, he sneers again and again at the bare suggestion that they have any conscience. Supremely concerned for the honor of religion, he will not proclaim the evil deeds of "Drs. Patterson and Swazey, and many of their followers;" for, "if repeated here," they "might well be regarded as a scandal upon religion." Such insinuations will be very certain to do more damage to him to who utters them than to those against whom they are spoken. Neither Mr. Goudy nor "Drs. Patterson and Swazey" are strangers in this community. The public will, therefore, be able to judge whether Mr. Goudy's services in behalf of religion have been such as to entitle him thus publicly to rebuke these gentlemen and their "many followers" for their alleged misconduct.

Regretting that Mr. Goudy's attack upon the Committee, and upon myself especially, has seemed to make necessary these corrections, and passing by unnoticed many other errors which his communication contains, I withdraw from the controversy.

GEORGE C. NOYES.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 12, 1874.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. SWAZEY.

The Hon. W. C. Goudy:

DEAR SIR: In an article published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday morning, you review, with your accustomed and well-known acuteness, the paper of a Committee appointed to make a statement of some of the main reasons for not prolonging the ecclesiastical struggle which, to say the least, has reflected no great credit on the Presbyterian name.

As I am not a member of that Committee, it is not for me to review, in return, the strictures on that document in which you have been pleased to indulge. As, however, you have seen fit to bring forward my name, with an insinuation more or less complimentary, it will not be regarded a violation of propriety if I address a word to you on my own account, leaving Messrs. Noyes, Patterson, and Hurd to do the main part in reply, if they deem a reply desirable. That part of your communication which gives me an individual interest in the matter, is the following paragraph. You say:

> If it is considered that the only act relied upon to show Prof. Patton to be guilty of ecclesiastical tyranny is this prosecution, and then suppose that Mr. Swing was guilty, as found by the Synod and believed by almost all disinterested persons, the idea of defense of themselves will be changed in prosecution of Prof. Patton. And this gives consistency to the persistent effort to try him instead of the accused. It is not difficult, in this community, to find a motive for such a prosecution by Drs. Patterson and Swazey, and many of their followers, but, if repeated here, it might well be regarded as a scandal upon religion.

As I am presented to the public as an offender, I have looked through your paper with some care, to find, if possible, the nature of the offense, as you regard it; but not with much success. Is there not, Mr. Goudy, some confusion, even in your own mind, as to the real question at issue in the trial of Prof. Swing? You say: "The *only* question of importance was the guilt or innocence of the accused." Again, you seem to reject that view of the case when you say that the charges "involved *much more* than the guilt or innocence of the accused, because with that lay the question" of toleration in the Presbyterian Church. And still further, speaking of "the doctrinal Constitution of the Presbyterian Church," and whether it be the "formulated" or the "actual" theology, you say, "This was the distinct issue, and the *only one* of any importance."

Now, suppose that your correspondent analyzed the case a little differently from yourself, and concluded that there were several issues,—an issue of law, an issue of evidence, and an issue of polity,—as distinct as the threads in a carpet, and yet woven together, warp and woof, in this trial; and suppose, moreover, he regarded the question of polity, involving the inception of the case and method of procedure, to be not less important than any other question, because the same law may be, in different hands, the destruction or the salvation of a church, and because he believes litigation, as an individual or party resort, to be a calamity in Christ's household so great that none is greater,—is there anything very "scandalous" in such a view, and in action based on such opinions?

Will you pardon me if I express gratification (and of a kind not very religious, I confess) in observing, that our friends of the law fail in appreciating, not only the questions involved, but also the principles on which a Church Court is constituted, and on which it is bound to act, as obviously as we of the clerical calling err in understanding the genius and rules of the Civil Tribunal? "Not for destruction but for edification," says our General Assembly. The Church Court is a company of Bishops, and not a company of lawyers. The Church is "the mother of us all." On the other hand, there is nothing maternal or Episcopal in the Civil Court. Now, is it not just possible that, in your judgment of this case, you have carried the idea of the Civil Tribunal over into the Ecclesiastical Judicatory,—forgetting that, in a Church Court, a mere question of law is always subject to the greater question of the "edifying of the body of Christ"? Is it not just possible that our learned brother, Prof. Patton,—a foreigner by birth, and educated only in part in this country; a student of Canadian precedent and Scotch law (which *American* Presbyterianism does not acknowledge, in form or in spirit)—has also erred in forgetting that the law of the Church, furnishing a technical ground for litigation every week in the year, is in large measure subject to the brotherly kindness and good sense of the parties who may be called upon to be judges in a given case? It is vain, Mr. Goudy, to talk of "law" in the Presbyterian Church as something apart from discretion. It makes all the difference in the world whether we use our Book of Discipline to meliorate and conserve, or to imperil, the interests we have in charge.

The framers of our Constitution laid down principles which they meant should be in the place of law, to persons, and to Church Courts. For example (Book of Discipline, Chap. 1, Sec. 5): "The exercise of discipline in such a manner as to edify the Church requires not only much of the spirit of piety, but also *much prudence and discretion*. It becomes the rulers of the Church, therefore, to take into view all the circumstances which may give a different character to conduct, and render it more or less offensive, and which may, of course, require *a very different mode of proceeding in similar cases, at different times*, for the attainment of the same end."

In accordance with these principles, the court is with limitations, a law unto itself,—each higher cour, to which it is subject being empowered to confirm its action for the same reasons which governed the lower court. For example: A legal and sufficient defense of Presbytery in erasing Prof. Swing's name from the roll is, that, there being no right of "appeal" in this case, and no "complaint" having been made, the case was concluded. But suppose that defense were not allowed; it is enough to say that a Church's Court has the right, at any time, and in any case, to stay proceedings, if, in the judgment of the court, the general good requires it; provided always that no injury is done to either of the parties. Is it by maintaining this that discipline is "for edification and not for destruction," that I have had share in that which, "if repeated," would be "a scandal on religion"?

I am quite at a loss as to your whole meaning in the few sentences quoted above. I understand, however, in part, that I, with others, have been persistently endeavoring to out Prof. Patton on trial, and that there have been some unhandsome motives in the matter. Now, Mr. Goudy, you will bear me witness—for you have been familiar with all the steps in this trial—that, from the first, it was the general desire that Prof. Patton should be regarded only as a "prosecuting witness," a mere instrument in bringing the case before Presbytery; and that Prof. Patton would submit to no such understanding,—that he claimed to be regarded as a "party" in the case, a "prosecutor," with all the responsibilities and liabilities of such a position. And, indeed, that we were inclined to dispute his claim, is one of the charges you have made against us. This does not look much like a persistent endeavor to try Prof. Patton.

Further on, when the Presbytery decided against Prof. Patton's indictment, and made him liable to censure because he had chosen to be made liable, we (I among others) declared strongly against even agitating a vote of censure. This does not look like "trying" Prof. Patton.

Still again: In the action of Presbytery, erasing Prof. Swing's name from the roll, we endeavored to relieve Prof. Patton of all further responsibility; but, like certain saints of old, he "would not accept deliverance." In the Synod, we took the ground that there was no right of appeal,—giving Prof. Patton another opportunity to be relieved of this troublesome case. After that, only "masterly inactivity." I fail to see anything like prosecuting Prof. Patton in all this.

Still further, you will remember that singular attitude of affairs, in which Prof. Patton contended that he was liable to censure, and that, if he did not win a verdict, he ought to be censured; and that we, on our part, contended that the case was not one which required the sentence of the court. I am, therefore, at a loss to know what you have in mind, or how you interpret the events of the trial, when you say we were persistent in our efforts to "try" Patton instead of Swing. The latter we tried *once*, and acquitted. We regarded that as trial enough. If, however, you mean that it was our constant effort to lay the responsibility of this unfortunate trial on the prosecutor, I have no authority to speak for others, but for myself I have no contradiction to offer. If you mean anything different, dear sir, be good enough to be explicit, that it may not be "repeated here" and become a "scandal upon religion." It is my hope that there will be no repetition in my day. Once is enough for me. I trust the friends of the prosecution are of the same mind. If not, somebody will be quoting one of Solomon's proverbs not unfamiliar to us all (Prov., xxvii., 22).

Now as to motives: You may know my motives better than I do. I speak, therefore, only from present information, and subject to your correction. So far as I am versed in my motives, they have been neither personal nor partisan, except as the latter word may imply resistance to a party. The motives can be inferred from the belief, I do not believe it to be the prerogative of a few people to dominate a neighborhood, or to prescribe a "regulation size" for pulpit-utterances. And, more particularly, I do no believe in any trial for heresy, except as a dernier resort; that is to say, not until the heresy be pronounced and patent, or, if the case be apparently one of evasion and hypocrisy, not until the ordinary means of conference, delay, and patience, shall purge the prosecution of all color of personal or party prejudice. As familiar with Prof. Swing's writings as Prof. Patton was, and seeing no proof of heresy or hypocrisy, I have resisted Prof. Patton from the beginning, with no hope or thought of gain, except that our beloved Church might not fall into the errors of the older pugilistic Presbyterians, who, with all their grandeur of character and great worth to the world, committed some blunders. Had the ecclesiastical *smirch*, than which nothing is more mean, been attempted on Prof. Patton, I would have given what little support I might be able to render, to him, as freely as I did to Prof. Swing.

I leave it to "the Committee," if they see fit, to advise you on the difference between an "appeal" and a "complaint," and otherwise to show the misapprehensions with which your article is well supplied,—the main object of this letter being a recognition of the allusion to myself. In ending this little note, suffer me to express gratification, that, if an answer were to be made at all to the document which I know was designed to bring this controversy to a gentle conclusion, rather than to provoke fresh discussion, the duty should have fallen on you. Your name is a sufficient warranty that the public is in possession of the best possible answer. And if, after this, the statement of the Committee should meet with general approval, as I am sure it will in all its essential features, it will have the advantage of the trial to which it has been subjected by a professional lawyer so widely and justly regarded as yourself.

I may express gratification, also, at the evident distrust, of yourself and the friends of the prosecution, of the moral worth of the verdict of the Synod, whose great majority of 44 against nothing, out of 163 churches and 146 ministers,—one-half the members in attendance procuring leave of absence or excuse from voting,—has just been put upon record. That a lawyer of your high standing should be called out to defend a solemn verdict of a Church Court by an "overwhelming majority" (?), and to gently anathematize a whipped minority, is somewhat significant!

Differing from you in some important particulars, and a little puzzled at some of your readings of church-law, which it is not for me to correct, it is due to you to say that I believe your "motives" have been honorable, and also to recognize the fact that you are supposed to have advised a moderation which has not in all instances been regarded, and to have made honest attempts to direct into safer channels a stream you could not stop.

Believing that your superior acquaintance with legal questions will, by and by, confirm the unlearned, but positive convictions of your correspondent; that all the dignified elements in this controversy relate to "polity," and not to "doctrine;" and hoping you will join with him in the prayer that there may be no room for church-lawyers in our grand Presbyterian household,—I am, very respectfully, yours,

ARTHUR SWAZEY.

Thanksgiving-Proclamations.

BY GOV. BEVERIDGE, OF ILLINOIS.

In observance of a time-honored custom, I, John L. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby recommend and appoint Thursday, the 26th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Let all the people everywhere, at home and in their respective places of worship, give thanks and praise to Almighty God for the mercies and blessings of another year, and invoke the continuance of the Divine favor upon the State and nation.

BY GOV. BAGLEY, OF MICHIGAN.

I recommend to the people of this State the observance of the 26th day of November as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise for the many and continued evidences given to us, year by year, of the Fatherhood of God. And I entreat of all our people such charity of word and deed, one to another, as shall prove the common Brotherhood of Man.

BY GOV. DIX, OF NEW YORK.

In grateful acknowledgment of the manifold mercies of Almighty God during the past year, it is recommended to the people of this State to observe Thursday, the 26th of November, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

BY GOV. TALBOT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

With the advice and consent of the Council, I designate Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving to God for the prosperity and fruitfulness of the year; for the success which has attended the labors of the husbandman, the enterprises of commerce, and the industries of our people; for the institutions of freedom and religion, which make our Commonwealth the abode of purity and peace; for the example and influence of our public servants, who, living or dead, inspire the hearts of our citizens with higher aims and a firmer purpose to serve the cause of humanity.

Let us praise God and render thanks for all His mercies, the daily bounties of His providence, the beauty of His smile in the changing seasons of the year; the grace which garners in our homes the treasures and enjoyments of domestic life; and, above all, for the higher hopes and aspirations which spring from the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

With a gratitude proved genuine by the generosity and kindness kindled in our hearts toward the poor and the suffering, the outcast and the oppressed, the weak and the criminal, let us strive to merit at last the Divine approbation: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

Paper Read by P. B. Wight Before the Chicago Chapter of Architects.

The following is an abstract of a paper upon the fire question in its relation to buildings, submitted some time since to the American Institute of Architects, New York, by P. B. Wight, of this city, and read yesterday afternoon before the Chicago Chapter.

The serious disasters by fire in the last few years, the speaker said, had awakened an interest never before equaled, and had put to the test many of the so-called systems of "fire-proof construction." Many had come to regard the erection of buildings to resist fire as play, but the majority were still considering the question, especially in large cities. The enactment of STRINGENT BUILDING LAWS had become a necessity. Prevention of fires pertains to fire-resisting construction and to methods of extinguishment. The former is within the province of the architect and the latter within that of the fireman. It is useless to rely upon strictly fire-proof buildings as an effective prevention of conflagrations, unless such structures are veritable fortesses against the devouring element. This was not the case in any building system in practice five years ago. The most suitable buildings recently erected in larger cities are entirely unprotected on the exterior, and are not fire-proof when standing among combustible buildings. The time is far distant when whole cities will be thus built. THE MORE IMPORTANT WANT is that of an improvement in the character of roofs, and to decrease the facility with which fire may go out of one building and into another. Any change in the method of erecting city buildings which will double their ordinary cost is impracticable, as is also the removal, within our generation, of all objectionable buildings now existing. Improvements must mainly apply to new buildings, and the question is, How to erect a building which is most nearly fire-proof on the exterior and will resist the action of fire within itself the longest time without greatly increasing the cost of construction?

How to solve the problem should be the object of every building law, and the desire of every proprietor, and the study of every architect and mechanic. The fires caused by the Communists of Paris showed that there was no particular danger to the city from accidental fire, and also that fires were not likely to extend beyond the houses in which they originated, but showed that in nearly all cases they resulted in the total destruction of buildings. The fire of 1871 in Chicago seemed to destroy all classes of buildings with equal facility, the result of the intense heat produced by the fanning of the flames by strong winds, before which all building materials were as nothing. The Boston fire showed that fire might spread among the best class of buildings if constructed too high to be reached by the Fire Department. The Chicago fire of 1874 demonstrated that fire among frame-buildings with a high wind was uncontrollable, only to be stopped by the aid of heavy party-walls and a good supply of water.

The points of superiority in THE PARIS SYSTEM OF CONSTRUCTION are that the subjugation of incipient fires is a comparatively easy task. In the case of the Post-Office building in Chicago it was destroyed by the combustible material in the first story, the heat of which was sufficient to render useless all the iron columns in that story. Boston had no sprinkling of frame tinder-boxes to supply fuel for the destruction of her business edifices, but the manner in which the flames leaped from building to building showed the necessity of fire-proof exterior protection. The "Pantechnicon," of London, was literally destroyed by its own contents, although built of the most incombustible material, and divided into compartments by fire-proof doors. The latter were left open by careless watchmen, leaving the fire to find fresh material in the contents.

The first essential to fire-proof buildings in large cities is to have WALLS OF SUFFICIENT SIZE. If flat roofs are used, the front and rear walls should be carried up 2 feet above the roof-line, and the party walls not less than 5 feet, with a thickness of 16 inches. Where steep roofs are employed, there should be a sufficient fire-proof filling under the covering material. In case wooden joists or rafters are used, the most simple process is to make the covering for fire protection, and above it the covering for weather protection. The simplest way of accomplishing the former is to cover the rafters with common boards tightly fitting, then strip with 2x1-inch strips set on edge, and fill in with concrete deafening 2 inches thick. The fire-proof roof is then complete. The strips cannot be burned to an appreciable depth, as has been proved. In place of concrete, bricks may be used, laid flat in cement, in which case the strips will have to be 2¾ inches high. The strips in all cases form the basis of A WEATHER ROOF, which may be of boards covered with tin, or any of the patented compositions; or saturated paper, or canvas nailed to the strips, and coated with composition and gravel. No attempt to combine the properties of fire-proof and water-proof roofing can be said, thus far, to be entirely successful. By using the double roof, all patented inventions may yet be tried, assurance of safety from fire being given by the underlying fire-proof covering.

When the roof is steep and covered with slate, the best treatment is to first deafen between the rafters, the top of deafening-boards being 1 inch below the top of rafters; nail upon the rafters horizontal strips 1 by 1-inch stuff, with spacing to suit the slates. These form a grating to hold the concrete until it sets, and a nailing for slate and tiles. Then flush with concrete to the top of the strips, into which nail the slates. By this method the strips are completely imbedded into the concrete, except where they cross the rafters, and the whole device is even more secure than a 2-inch course of concrete on flat roofs. Mansards can be made safe by this process, which is not only easily done, but is inexpensive and dispenses with the use of metal.

All scuttle-doors should be made of iron, and all combings around scuttles should be built around with hard brick. If skylights must be used, they should be either of bull's-eye glass in iron frames, or iron bars carrying narrow strips of glass not less than one quarter inch thick, and covered with heavy wire netting. All combings for skylights built up above the line of roof, and all cheeks of dormer windows, should be covered on the outside with four inches of hard brick laid in cement. Roofs must, of course, be strong enough to carry this additional weight. All dormer windows should have outside or inside shutters, or both, which should in all cases be made of two thicknesses of iron, and if on the inside should be secured directly to the brickwork. All sheet metal, or wood covered with metal for dormer windows, or the projections above roofs, must be discarded.

It is generally conceded that all rear windows of buildings of all classes should have IRON SHUTTERS. Now we put shutters on rears without dangerous exposure, and leave the windows open on streets from 30 to 40 feet wide, with buildings from 60 to 80 feet high on both sides,—as witness on Pine, Cedar, Nassau, and New streets, in the City of New York. If rear windows are to have iron shutters, these should be good and strong, and should particularly possess the qualities of non-conductibility and stiffness. The first can be obtained by using two thicknesses of iron, with an air space, and the second, by heavy welded frames, secured by good fastenings in as many places as possible. Warping is the chief danger to iron shutters, and, consequently, the admission of fire at exposed corners is quite possible, even when the shutter is a non-conductor of heat.

In front windows the shutters should be regulated according to the width of the street. The Vollmy shutter, which answers every purpose, is too costly for general use. The single-sheet shutter has the advantage of taking up less room. Inside folding-shutters should always be secured to the brick jambs. INSIDE PROTECTION is next considered. The first object should be to confine a fire within the smallest possible space. Therefore, in the mode of architecture, nothing is more important than the compartment system. Vertical compartments are better than horizontal. To illustrate this, it need only be stated, as proved by experience, that a one-story building, 100 feet wide, is safer than a five-story building, having a width of about 25 feet. The tendency of fire is upward, and it works laterally only when affected by wind, or confined overhead. So much had been said on the same subject in previous remarks that the writer would not repeat himself at this point, still attention must be called to the value of a principle that has been frequently tested. Its application to our long, narrow stores, so generally the fashion now, would call for the building of CROSS-WALLS at intervals of 50 feet or thereabout. This would serve the double purpose of retarding fire and stiffening the party walls,—a great many of which are fatally weak in the houses of Chicago.

It will be essential, next in order, to protect the constructive portion of buildings with non-conducting materials, It is assumed that in buildings such as these recently alluded to wooden joists will be generally used; also columns and girders will be necessary. The French system of filling the lower half of the space between the joists with solid plaster is approved of.

Insurance-men are not much in favor of IRON COLUMNS, as they are liable to warp or twist when water is poured upon them while heated. Efforts are being made by them to procure the substitution of wooden posts wherever practicable The effort will, doubtless, fail, as so many buildings call for the indispensable strength of iron columns. Capt. Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, condemns iron pillars, which he regards as worse than useless. The writer and his partner have been for some time engaged in devising a column which will answer all the purposes of strength and resistance to fire. A test was made on the 8th inst., which proved highly satisfactory. The test was made at the Union Foundry Works, where two iron columns were utterly destroyed by fire and water, while the writer's composition column came out unscathed to any damaging extent.

To stop drafts and communications, all HOISTING WELLS should be of brick, and should be carried 10 feet above the roof. They should have iron doors—double iron—on each story. Light-holes should be avoided, and, if constructed, ought to be built around with brick, the windows to be protected by iron shutters. Open light-shafts should have iron shutters to draw across at every story. Stairway openings should be lined around the edge with terra-cotta tiles, to which the plastering of the ceilings should be joined. At night they should be closed by sliding iron blinds. Superfluous woodwork should be strictly avoided. Windows should be destitute of architraves, the jambs, etc., of the brickwork to be well plastered. Panel backs should be omitted, and sills of marble or thin plates of iron substituted. The base should be reduced to 4 inches in height. No ceiling or ceiled partitions should be used. The upper story should never have a false ceiling, but all finish should be on the outside of rafters.

Remarks on buildings of the first class are reserved for a future communication.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read, and with considerable indignation too, the letters of your Topeka and Atchison correspondents, denying, in a measure, the reported suffering and destitution of a large body of settlers in Western Kansas. In support of their statements, they report the prices of potatoes in their respective places, as if that were anything, while they are hundreds of miles from the country devastated by the grasshoppers. Now, the truth is, there is a great deal of destitution among the settlers of all Western Kansas, and I have personal knowledge of one settlement where many families are at this moment in need of food, medicines, and clothing; and, if their necessities are not speedily relieved, their fate can be readily imagined.

Unlike Nebraska, Kansas thinks it unbecoming to call for aid. That is the way in which certain persons would *like* to have it understood; but the *fact* is, they fear the effect a general appeal for succor would have upon immigration to their State. Land-speculators and land-grant railway companies are doing everything in their power to prevent the fact becoming generally known that some of their people are upon the verge of starvation, and are actually suffering for want of proper clothing. It is a crime to pursue such a course.

Kansas is one of the best, if not *the* best, of all our trans-Mississippi States and Territories, and it will do her no harm to have the suffering occasioned by the "'hopper-raid" alleviated by her more fortunate sister-States. The very sufferers are not discouraged, but declare the land the most fertile, the climate the most salubrious, and the opportunities for financial independence more abundant, than can be found anywhere else. If these Kansas men are so anxious to relieve their suffering brethren, why don't they *do* something? If they want the names and address of some who would be grateful for their aid, I can furnish a few, obtained from a person in whom I have perfect confidence, and of whom they can easily learn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1874. R. J. PERCY.

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BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY; A suite of two pleasant room, unfurnished or partially furnished preferred, with board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders, for the winter. Location must be on one of the avenues north of Twelfth-st. Address F 69, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, except carpet, for gentleman and wife, with infant. Private family preferred. Price, including gas and fuel, not to exceed $15 per week. Address E 22, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY ON LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums to suit. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON CITY property in sums to suit. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN W. MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, ON security worth $10,000; will pay interest monthly or quarterly. Apply to CHARLES L. BOYD & CO., 124 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 FOR FIVE years on stone-front house on Washington-st., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; $5,000 to loan on good collaterals for short time at current rates. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate (money here), or will buy prime real estate notes. L. CURRY, Room 8 Tribune Building.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN SMALL AMOUNTS only, on first-class inside property. No brokers need apply. Address or call Room 23, 79 Dearborn-st.

$100,000 TO BUY COMMERCIAL PURchase-money and other mortgage paper. Loans negotiated. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO.,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW TWO-STORY COTTAGE-houses at Morgan Park. Prices from $1,600 to $6,000. To desirable parties will sell on 10 annual payments, interest at 7 per cent. Hydrant water in the houses, and railroad fare only 10c a ride. Morgan Park is one of the pleasantest suburbs in Cook County, with fine railroad facilities, good school, and choice society. Free rides to see the property any day before 12 m. Also, great bargains in lots. THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND BUILDING CO. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR Jackson-st.; would exchange for a residence either in North or South Divisions. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 66 CENTRE-AV., BEING NORTH one of that block of circular front residences near Adams-st., 14 rooms, finished in first-class style, with all modern improvements. Go and see it. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE residence near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25 FT. EAST FRONT, a little south of Fourteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner of Madison-st., 58x110 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—100X164 FEET, SOUTHwest corner Woodlawn and Fifty-second-sts. Also 100 feet southeast corner Lexington-av. and Fifty-second-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—1,000 FEET OR LESS AT LAWNDALE, on St. Louis-st. and Trumbull-av., near station; lake water already on the premises. Will exchange part for good property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—200 FEET, CORNER WABASH-AV. and Fifty-seventh-st. Will take one-third of the purchase money in other unincumbered property, and give easy terms on balance. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—50 BY 160 FEET, EAST front, on Canal-st., near Adams, opposite Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad depot. Price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—113 PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY HOUSE. Lot 52 feet front, near Wood-st.; fine lot for improvement. Will take a house on South Side in exchange. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$50,000—FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON East Washington-st., one block from Court-House Square. Will take $20,000 in other property, balance easy. C. W. RIGDON, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40x180 FEET ON LAKE-st., between Clark and LaSalle. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av.—choice lots at low prices, adjoining south city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, ON terms to suit, new marble-front house, 78 Park-av. Inquire on the premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—TAYLOR'S ADditions are located in the centre of this great manufacturing and business suburb. Buy a lot now at from $12 to $20 per front foot that will double in value in a year. Several five-acre blocks for sale. Offices at One Hundredth Street Station, South Chicago, and Room 9 Ewing Block, North Clark and Kinzie-sts., Chicago. D. S. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOTS 60 miles from the city for jewelry, notions, or fancy goods, or small farm. X 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLEwood, near depot. Terms to suit purchaser. Monthly payments. Fine houses at South Evanston; same terms. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH $3,000 TO $6,000, for which part cash will be paid. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, suitable for one or two families. 22 Charles-place, one block north of Harrison-st., and between Franklin-st., and Fifth-av., in the centre of the business part of the city. Rent $35 per month. Address JOHN QUIGLEY, 105 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 111 SOUTH Wood-st., 2-story and basement brick, with barn and all modern improvements. Apply next door.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED HOUSES AND one 40-room hotel. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE AND BARN, 99 PARK-av.; desirable location. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE FRONT DWELLING on Forest-av. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 45 HOYNE-ST., CORner of Warren-av. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SIX 2-STORY AND ENGLISH BASEment brick houses on Thirty-ninth-st., just west of Langley-av., with cellar, containing 11 rooms, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, sewer, etc.; will rent cheap to good tenants. Apply to DR. JOHNSON, 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; 12 rooms elegantly furnished; to be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM H SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, 8 Eldridge-court. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, Rooms 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen. Call at 181 West Madison-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, by day, week, or month, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board, on Ontario-st., east of North Clark. Address H 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, pleasantly located, 45 Cottage-place; convenient to steam cars. R. P. GIFFORD, 88 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, AIRY, SOUTH FRONT room, up one flight of stairs; furnished, $12; unfurnished, $10, at 271 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 474 WABASH-AV., A COMFORTAble furnished room, cheap to a permanent party. Gentlemen only.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, opposite Grand Pacific; transients taken. No. 10 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE THOMPson House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, at Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, A large front and two side rooms furnished; and warm building. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av. Rent low. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE tenant a first floor and basement or first and second floors; location, Madison-st., near State, or State-st., near Madison. Possession immediately, or by Jan. 1, 1875. Address V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, located so that meals can be taken out when desired. Address C F T, 104 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON the South Side, from $50 to $100 per month. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1 OR LONGER, for a small family without children, a furnished house of about 8 rooms, east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, 175 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENant, a furnished boarding house from Dec. 1 or Jan. 1. Address, giving number rooms, location and rent, P. O. Box 175, Valparaiso, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—1 NEARLY NEW IMPERIAL BASE-burner, all perfect, with zinc, pipe, new hod and shovel; cost $55, will take $30. Call at 146 West Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE; A "Brilliant" Parlor Heater coal stove; will take a light double harness, or an order for sash and doors. Inquire at Room 5, No. 200 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY KIND WANTED by a cash buyer. Address JOS. ADAMS, Box 298 Chicago P. O.

WE SHALL MAKE GREAT SACRIFICES THIS week, selling from our own manufactured stock of furniture as low as $30 a suit, and other furniture to correspond. Mattresses and bedding kept and made to order. All kinds of repairing, refinishing, and re-upholstering done and satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES WIPPO, manufacturer of fine parlor, household, and office furniture, 99 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING FURNIture in exchange for a desirable lot. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7⅓-OCtave pianoforte, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, French grand action, full iron frame, and all latest improvements, elegant case, with rich moldings, serpentine plynth, round corners, carved legs and lyre, full, rich, and powerful tone, made to order three months ago, and has never been used; cost $650, for sale, with stool and cover, for $265. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

I WILL SELL MY STEINWAY PIANO FOR $300 cash. I want money. It is 7 octave, rosewood, perfectly sound, and in good condition. Address W 40, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ANY PARTY HAVING A LIGHT SINGER MANUfacturing machine in good order, for sale cheap, can hear of a purchaser by addressing the Chicago Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, 68 West Washington-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

MACHINERY.

ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., have on hand a full stock of Tompkins' planers and matchers, resawing and molding machines, Greenwood stave and heading machines, and all kinds of wood and iron-working machinery and supplies. Give us a call before purchasing.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, SMART and intelligent, with a few hundred dollars, to join advertiser in manufacturing and wholesale business; rapid sales and immense profits; no risk. Address G 50, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AT STORE NO. 364 EAST DIVISION-st., a competent grocery-clerk; one who speaks German and Swedish preferred, but the former will do.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; ONE who thoroughly understands the city boot and shoe trade; no other need apply. 255 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN an office; rapid writer, small salary at first. Address, in own handwriting, E 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PACKING-HOUSE coopers. Apply at our packing-house, Union Stock-Yards. CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GARDENER TO ATtend green-house, grapery, etc., of long experience. Best references required. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TUCKPOINTERS—CORNER OF MADison and Market-sts.

WANTEE—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS AT ONCE, at 227 Thirty-ninth-st. GEO. H. HESS.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—3 GOOD WORKMEN, steady job. E. McKAY, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY BLACKSMITH TO go in the country, who understands good horse-shoeing, working on plows, and general repairing. Apply to KELLEY, HORLEY & CO., 97 Washington-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—50 GOOD CABINET-MAKERS AND hardwood finishers, at 170 Mather-st., corner Polk and Desplaines-sts. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. Apply at 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS FOR JOBbing. Call to-day at No. 22 Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE WOODWORKER ON jobbing. HAYDE & O'BRIEN., 931 State-st.

WANTED—A HOTEL PASTRY AND BREAD cook, first-class, and having good references. Address M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK AND two kitchen girls in restaurant, 95 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER; ALSO a carriage trimmer, at 175 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A HOSTLER CAPABLE OF TAKING proper care of 15 horses. No other need apply. JOHN A. LOMAX, Nos. 14 and 16 Charles-place.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois and Indiana; free fare; 30 farm-hands; work all winter; 50 wood-choppers for Wisconsin; 1 blacksmith. CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—40 TEAMS, $3.75 PER DAY; 100 LAborers, steady work. Apply at 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN OF CHARACter and ability can make from $10 to $15 per day. Members of the Masonic order preferred. Address JAMES T. HILL, 89 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—PORTER, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the wholesale shoe business; no others need apply. SHOES, Tremont House.

WANTED—50 COAL-MINERS AT MINONK, ILL., Woodford County. Steady work. No strike. Railroad fare from Chicago, $4.40. Inquire of M. T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A HIDE-BUYER, TO BUY SLAUGHter hides. Must be thoroughly competent and trustworthy, and have the best of references. Must be prepared to travel in the country. Address HIDE-BUYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN with $200 cash to invest can make $100 a month and upwards. 77 West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST IN A MEAT-MARket; one that thoroughly understands the business. Apply at 468 Centre-av.

WANTED—2 MEN AND 6 BOYS TO WORK IN brickyard. Inquire at Excelsior Press Brick Manf. Co.'s office, Room 7, 77 Dearborn-st., at 9 o'clock sharp.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN LOAN his employer $1,000, to take charge of the office, in a first-class business. Salary good. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS CAN PUT a little money into a permanent thing that pays 300 per cent by sending to us for 90c samples; sent free to men that mean business, and can cover a county permanently. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "LIFE AND Explorations of Dr. Livingstone;" complete, authentic; a fresh book; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 7 Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND ONE COMpetent to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 213 Wabash-av. ANDREWS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. 297 Warren-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family. Reference required. Apply from 9 to 12 Friday morning at 597 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, THORough kitchen girl, Scotch, German, or Swede, in a private family. Address 692 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1031 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing. No. 3 Smart-st., corner of Kinzie.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE ALPACA COATS; must be used to the machine. Apply at 168 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—FUR SEWERS AND LINERS IMmediately. S. J. HERZOG, 133 State-st.

WANTED—WIRE FRAME MAKERS, ALSO VELvet hat makers, at D. WEBSTER & CO.'S, 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STARCHER AND plain ironer at 104 West Washington-st.; come prepared to work.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE LARGEST, FINEST, best watered, and improved stock farm, in North Missouri, containing 1,200 acres; also, eight smaller improved farms, with 5,000 acres of unimproved farming lands, all situated conveniently to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in the old, thickly-settled, and rich agricultural counties of North Missouri. Will exchange the above or any portion of it for Chicago property and assume a reasonable incumbrance. Inquire promptly. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000 OF SUBURBAN LOTS for wild lands, stocks of merchandise, or other good property. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT lots for Texas land certificates. All private certificates are void unless located before Jan. 1, 1875. Address MANN & CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX DWELLINGS ON BUTTERfield-st., rented and unincumbered, for lots or acres. R. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT, 25x125, near Austin. Will trade for horse, wagons, or furniture. Address K 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS EVANSTON AND Washington Heights property, near the depot, for city, village, or town property. Two farms, improved, and stock of goods wanted. A. M. PAYNE, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF NEW RANGES AND furnaces for real estate and cash. Apply at 11 North Clark-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF GROCERIES, and fair trade, two desirable well-located lots in Davenport, Ia.; value, $3,000. Address immediately A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A PEW ELGIBLY located in Grace Episcopal Church for a lot or lots in Lawndale. Address F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ILLINOIS FARM IN EXCHANGE for 5 cottages and lots at north city limits; 2 of them incumbered, 3 all clear. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

CALL AT THE OFFICE BOARDING-HOUSE REGister, and get full information free of first-class rooms, with or without board, in any locality in the city. 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated and partnership accounts adjusted, by WEBB, Room 1, 188 East Madison-st.

GRAZER, TEXAS—I THIS DAY GIVE PUBLIC notice that all men employed by C. C. Buell, to drive beef cattle from Texas to California, is to be stopped till further notice. G. H. HANES, in command of supplies. Signed Oct. 16. 1874.

I HAVE A LITTLE CASH AND OTHER PROPERty, and want to purchase a good business worth $500 to $1,000. Address F 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS WORTH from $3,000 to $5,000; have real estate (a farm) and some cash. Address J 39, Tribune office.

WILL THE PASSENGER WHO WAS ON LAST Randolph-st. car going east last night, Nov. 11, please send his address to Conductor Webster, care Chicago West Division Railway Company.

WANTED—TO BUY A ST. BERNARD OR NEW Foundland dog, from 6 to 12 months old. Must be thoroughbred. Address N 7, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WITH A capital of $3, can make a good living. Call on WOLFE, 40 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED spoons and forks; great bargains. A. W. WHEELER, 56 Lake-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A $40 SEAL MUFF AND BOA FOR $10; a $25 black lynx muff and boa for $10; a mink muff and collar for $10; elegant mink set worth $75 for $25; a $65 mink set for $20, all brand new and warranted perfect. Residence 545 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Tribune for 6 months, ending June 30, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND BED-bug Exterminator; warranted. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—300 BRLS. HOME-MADE SOUR KROUT in any quantity. Apply at 131 West Randolph-st. CHAS. KANZLER & CO., commission merchants.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR city canvassing; liberal commissions paid. CHAMPION GLUE CO., 282 South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN FOR NORTH SIDE—MISSES Grant will open a Kindergarten, in connection with their seminary for young ladies, Nov. 16, at 130 and 128½ North Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or salesman in a bank, office, or store; is thoroughly competent; can furnish the best of references. Address K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED apothecary and graduate in Pharmacy. Address P. O. Box 78, Newcomerstown, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A good, reliable man; is a good accountant. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS PASTRY and meat cook, or steward; 14 years' experience; best of reference given; 37 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, CApable of general repairing. Address 412 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a nice private family; nationality, Canadian. Please call at 31 Archer-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a restaurant. No. 142 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and wait on table. Inquire at No. 18 Hope-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person of some understanding as second girl in a respectable private family; will not object to children. Please call for two days at 170 Twentieth-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or up-stairs work. Reference given if required. Inquire at 777 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a private family. 284 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SISTERS WANT places in a good family, one as cook, and the other to do second work; competent, and would strive to please. Address or call at 441 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS to do general housework or second work. Apply at 274 North Market-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON as seamstress, or to do part up-stairs work. Apply M H, 46 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED woman (Scandinavian) desires a place as wet nurse in a first-class private house, either city or suburban. For particulars, please call or address to 543 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN as lady's nurse, or take care of an invalid and travel, or would take care of an infant; good city references. Call or address 277 South May-st., corner of Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; REFERences given. Call or address 911 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse in a private family, or would take child home; full breast of milk. MRS. W M, care Mr. Edwards, 557 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDow as housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 732 State-st., in store.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO is quite well educated and now very needy, would like to get some honorable employment; has clerked in a notion store, and run a Singer machine at dressmaking; would take any honorable work now. Address E 13, Tribune office, for three days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses and carriages every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are certain.

Partial catalogue of this day's sale:

One very fine bay horse, 16 hands high, sound and kind, tail sweeps the ground, fine style and driver; has been used for family horse; the owner going abroad.

One very fine black horse, 7 years old, good driver; sold for want of use.

One gray horse, 6 years old, good driver, suitable for any use.

Eleven other horses, a description of which will be given at time of sale.

Single and double harness.

One doctor's phaeton.

A large variety of carriages.

We offer extra inducements to purchasers, as horses sold under warrantee, the purchaser has until 5 o'clock to test them.

A FEW HORSES CAN BE WINTERED IN BEST order and care, with good stables, box-stalls, etc. Address ISAAC B. FOX, 175 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A VERY HANDsome team of fast, sound, well-bred 5-year-old horses; price only $200; are worth $400. Also a splendid looking 6-year-old large-sized horse, suitable for buggy or wagon; is perfectly sound; for $125. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av., to-day or to-morrow.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE PAIR CHESTnut mares, 7 years old; one bay mare, 7 years old. Call at Boston Stables before Saturday. 144 and 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD NEW BUGGIES, TOP or open, or will exchange. 175 West Randolph-st. ROBERT SHAW.

FOR SALE—ONE OPEN, SQUARE-BOX, BUSIness buggy, one two-seated buggy, and two light delivery wagons, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ROAD-WAGON, TWO buggy-horses, and harness. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AS MY FAMILY ARE GOing East to reside, I will sell our family horse, carryall, and buggy at a bargain. Call on or address J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, HONEST FAMILY HORSE, buggy, cutter, and harness, or either; will take family stores, dry goods, or fuel. Apply at Room 27 Portland Block.

HORSES WINTERED BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN. Good feed and careful attendance. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 25 East Randolph st.

ONE CAR-LOAD OF GOOD SOUND HORSES FOR sale on Saturday morning, at PATRICK'S Livery Stable, No. 758 Michigan-av.

SATURDAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., FOUR NEW top-buggies and four new democrat wagons will be sold at auction peremptorily for cash by Wm. A. Butters & Co., at 108 East Madison-st., to pay advances and charges. If you want a bargain, be on hand.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—LIGHT TOP buggy; side bar preferred. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY FOR his keep. Will pay some cash. D 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY IN good order; will board gentleman and wife or two gentlemen in payment. Location Michigan-av., south of Twelfth-st. Address O 51, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY ONE-THIRD INTERest in ten lots, fronting on Milwaukee-av., few hundred feet north of Boulevard, in a well-settled part, with regular stage connections with the city; capital required, $700 to $1,000; a decided bargain. For particulars, address KAUFMANN & COLLOT, 135 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

A STOCK OF DRUGS OF ABOUT $2,500 FOR sale; stock and fixtures all new; situated in a thriving town. A fine chance for a physician. Object in selling: poor health and have to change climate. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $50 CAN OBtain a half interest in an established business and furnished office. Address G 54, Tribune office.

A SALOON, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, with lease for a term of years, or will sell building and lot. For particulars inquire of P. MURPHY, 535 Archer-av.

A FINELY LOCATED CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, and cigar store for sale; well stocked; rent $25; two living rooms. Best chance in Chicago for small capital. Doing $15 to $35 per day. J. E. KIMBALL, 11 Methodist Church Block.

A CIGAR STORE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, for sale or exchange; would take real estate. H. WIGHT, Room 13, 188 East Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN TO open an office where a good practice can be acquired in a short time. Inquire DENTIST, office, 135 Archer-av.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—A PARTY WITH $3,000 can purchase a half-interest in a business from which a handsome fortune can be realized in three years. None but those who mean business need apply. Address BUREAU, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store for sale; will invoice $3,000; half cash, balance secured notes or good inside real estate. Address K 100, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY THE BEST MEAT-MARKET in the city, doing $75 a day; worth $800. THOMAS & CO., 51 Clark-st., city.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG ABOUT 9 months old, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this insertion. 1117 Indiana-av.

LOST—IF THE DRIVER OF CARRIAGE THAT carried gentleman, wife, child, and nurse from corner Madison and Clark-sts. to 1458 Prairie-av., on Sunday evening, will return the small Russia leather pouch left in carriage to 81 Madison-st., he will be suitably rewarded, and no questions asked.

LOST—ON THE 10TH, ABOUT 9 YARDS OF INgrain carpet, while driving through the street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 18 North Ada-st. WILDEY.

LOST—NOV. 2, 1874, A BUNDLE OF DRESSES, some of them marked L. E. Burt, while moving from 165 Park-av. to 328 Centre-av. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at 328 Centre-av. W. V. QUINN.

LOST—ON SOUTH CANAL-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, by a poor washerwoman, a pocket-book containing $62 75, the savings of the year. By returning all or a portion to 590 South Canal-st., the finder will do an act of justice.

LOST—ON THE 9TH INST., 10 A. M., "NELLY," a black-and-tan slut, with white spot on breast; $5 will be paid to any person returning her to 63 East Randolph-st., basement.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS OF ALL KINDS. Good books will always bring good prices. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

IT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH—THE HISTORY OF the little pig. The funniest thing yet on the Beecher business. Sent postpaid to any address for 10c. ARTHUR BURTON, West Side Post Office.

SCUDDER'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, $2, PUBLISHed at $6. Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate, 2 vols., $4. Remarkable Trials of Notorious Characters, illustrated, $3. Macaulay's Speeches, new, $2. Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon, $4. Miscellaneous books at low prices. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

TO CARPENTERS—WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Books for small job of carpentering. Apply at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT R. SHIPLEY, formerly of Tydd Gote, in Lincolnshire, England. If this should meet his eye, he is earnestly requested to address HENRY CLARK, Mead's Mills, Wayne County, Mich., stating where a letter would find him.

PERSONAL—CHARLES A. GALE, WHO RECENTly bought a lot on West Adams-st., will learn of something of importance to him by communicating with C. B. MEYER, 119 West Washington-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL — REWARD — THE SUBSCIBER IS willing to negotiate for the property stolen from him on Sunday, the 8th. No questions asked. Address D. T. HALE, Sherman House.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve. "The Woman in White."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Miss Ella Wesner. "Mixed."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "London Assurance."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Third Degree. Visitors cordially and fraternally invited to visit with us. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER.

DEARBORN LODGE, No. 310, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this evening for work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

C. S. MOODY, W. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 13, 1874.

If McGarry is going to bury the hatchet, he should do it in such a way as to make McDonald sensible of the act. And if he is not going to bury the hatchet, why did he not appear before the Grand Jury yesterday and testify in the case of assault?

William Walter Phelps, the most promising young Congressman we have, has certainly been defeated. He can afford to stay out of Congress much better than the people can afford to have him. In parting from him temporarily, we do not expect to lose sight of him.

The Episcopalians in Kentucky were near to electing a High Churchman as Bishop Cummins' successor. They missed it by one vote, and chose a Baltimore Rector who served in the Confederate army during the War. So the Church has lost more than a Low-Church Bishop by the defection of Bishop Cummins.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has again declined to be a party to the Saratoga agreement. Very severe pressure was brought to bear upon representatives of the Company at a meeting in Baltimore yesterday, but they stood out bravely. It begins to look as if some of the greedy ones would cut their own throats.

Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, sneaked into his office yesterday like a thief in the night; and, after he was fairly in possession, sent a message to the Legislature communicating the fact. He had something to say incidentally of the late "splendid exhibition of popular supremacy from New York to Louisiana." Exactly so. Whoever wins, it is "an exhibition of popular supremacy."

The Patton-Swing controversy is becoming a bore of awful dimensions. Like an old farce with a new name, it betrays itself in whatever manner it is set. The *Interior*, of course, enjoys it, for it is to that consumptive organization both meat and drink. But unregenerate folk are getting mighty tired of it; and we are glad to see that the gentlemen who have all along had the good sense and the good manners of the controversy on their side are getting tired of it too. Mr. Noyes makes his last contribution to the scandal this morning, and Dr. Swazey makes his first and last. The whole business may well be dropped now.

It is pretty well settled that the election in Louisiana will be contested. Evidence of fraud and intimidation is said to be forthcoming; and, as the Returning Board is obliged to reject returns which appear to be secured by these means, the Democrats are fearful of losing the Legislature. There is some apprehension of violence and bloodshed, but probably nothing so bad as that will occur. The Returning Board has altogether too wide a discretion. It will consult the interests of the party by referring the cases of alleged intimidation and fraud to a higher tribunal, or one which enjoys popular confidence, for investigation and judgment.

There is not much Civil-Service Reform in the appointment of Mr. Philip Wadsworth to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, but on other grounds it is unexceptionable. Mr. Wadsworth has good business experience, his acquaintance among tax-payers is extensive, and his devotion to the Republican party is well approved. We understand that Senator Logan objected to the promotion of Mr. Hoyt because he was not "a public man," or widely known in commercial circles. This objection has some force. It may be remarked, further, that the President has never consented to apply the principles of Civil-Service Reform in the case of the highest offices, unless the subordinate next in rank to the vacancy had peculiar qualifications for the place. Whether Mr. Hoyt has these or not has been disputed by the Department and the Senator and Representative immediately interested in the appointment. While we have ourselves a very high opinion of Mr. Hoyt, it is not so certain that Mr. Wadsworth is not the better man for Collector.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, some of them being buoyant. Mess pork was active, and 65@70c higher on options, closing at $18.50 cash, and $18.25 seller the year. Lard was active, and 35@50c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $14.00 cash, and $12.45@12.50 seller the year. Meats were in fair demand and firm, at 6¾c for shoulders, 9⅝@9¾c for short ribs, and 9⅞@9⅞c for short clears. Highwines were moderately active and firm at 96½c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, closing at 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active, and 1c higher, closing at 86¾c seller the month, and 87¼c for December. Corn was active, and 1⅝c lower, closing at 74¾c seller the month and 72⅝c for the year. Oats were active and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing at 48¼c cash, and 47⅝c seller the year. Rye was quiet and firmer, at 85@85½c. Barley was active, and 3@5c higher, closing at $1.23 seller the month, and $1.24 for December. Hogs closed dull and weak. Sales at $5.50@6.90. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep were dull and unchanged.

Almost every day there comes from some quarter information of a decrease in the manufacture of staple articles, and consequent depression in the labor-market. Tuesday it was the woolen-manufacturers who had decided to make one-third less than the usual supply of fancy cassimeres; yesterday it was 134 owners of cotton mills in New England who had agreed to run on two-thirds time, and to-day it is said that 10,000 men and women accustomed to work are out of employment in New York City. Undoubtedly this is to be a hard winter. The facts cannot be altered by keeping them out of the newspapers. People know and feel the truth. There should be less improvidence this winter than in years past, less gratification of appetites and desires, less petulance at small discomforts, more concern for the poor, more little savings, more human sympathy for suffering and want.

Yesterday was appropriately observed by the hangman in Pennsylvania. Three murderers were disposed of. One of them was Udderzook, the man who attempted to swindle certain life-insurance companies, and murdered his accomplice in order to prevent the exposure of his fraud. The history of this crime is related at some length in our news columns. It almost forces admiration of the ingenuity and cool determination of the criminal, while it reveals a degree of turpitude in him which was not too severely punished by death. Udderzook was a sort of Frankenstein, an unhealthy creation, representing in all his physical robustness the moral weakness of his progenitors. The other two men executed yesterday were commonplace butchers. They had not the wit to escape detection even momentarily, nor to perceive the immense risk they were running. It is impossible to estimate the intelligence of a man who would murder his mother and sister merely to save household expenses.

A London dispatch published yesterday morning gave information of a duel lately fought between two Irish members of Parliament. The Associated Press correspondent discreetly refrained from mentioning names, being under mortal fear, no doubt, of making up an interesting item of news. However, it is possible to come near the truth, if not actually touch it. The Irish members concerned are probably The O'Donoghue, an English sympathizer, and Mitchell Henry, a Homo Ruler. The O'Donoghue is member for Kerry. His course in Parliament has excited the bitterest enmity of the Nationalists, who have come to regard him as a renegade. Henry is one of the richest land-owners in Ireland,—by which we mean that he owns much land supposed to be valuable, not that he enjoys the felicity of one who owns half an acre or less of Irish soil. These men were pitted against each other in Parliament, and engaged in the amenities of debate with true Celtic fervor. If they have been fighting, it is because of words spoken in Parliament or on the hustings.

THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

In the year 1860, the City of Chicago contained 109,000 inhabitants, and the revenue raised that year by taxation for all municipal purposes was $373,315. The total valuation of real and personal property at that time was $37,053,512. The rate of tax was 10 mills on the dollar,—a rate that had been rarely exceeded before that time. This did not include special taxes for street improvements. In 1862, the annual tax-levy had increased to $564,000, the rate being 15 mills on a valuation of $37,139,845; and two years later, in 1864, the valuation had reached $48,732,782, and a tax of 2 per cent was levied, yielding $974,655. This, it will be remembered, was only ten years ago. In the four years the annual tax-levy had grown from $373,315. In 1865, the levy was $1,294,183, and in 1866 it was $1,719,064, the rate of tax being 19 mills.

In 1867, a change was made in the manner of assessment. It was then determined to have a cash valuation of the taxable property, with a corresponding reduction in the rate per cent of the tax. The first assessment under the reformed policy was in 1868, and showed an aggregate valuation of $230,247,000, against $85,953,000 for the year 1866. While the valuation was increased nearly threefold, the rate was reduced only one-half, and a tax of $3,223,458 was levied and collected. The City Government then started on a wild system of increase. We were not only raising millions by direct taxation, but we were borrowing money by the sale of bonds. We went heavily into the "Board" business. We organized several Boards, each of them more costly than was the whole City Government three years before. We had, of course, an annual deficit which was snugly hidden away in a bond having twenty years to run. The "Boards" opened magnificently. The number of their employes was increased, and extravagant Government expenses were founded. In 1869, the valuation of taxable property was run up to $266,000,000, and the rate of tax increased to 15 mills, yielding $3,990,000 revenue. More expense was piled on; more persons were employed, and officers went to the Legislature and had their salaries raised and made absolute in the charter. In 1870, the valuation was pushed to $275,900,000, and a tax of 15 mills laid, producing $4,139,798. In 1871, a large part of the property was destroyed by fire, and the rate of tax was reduced to 10 mills, and only $2,897,364 revenue was collected. The tax-levies since then have been:

	Valuation.	Revenue.
1872....	$284,197,430	$4,262,961
1873....	312,072,995	5,617,314
1874....	300,555,220	5,420,201

The other income from licenses and miscellaneous purposes will amount to perhaps $350,000, making an aggregate of revenue of $5,770,000. The rate of tax in 1864 was 20 mills on a valuation of $64,000,000. In 1874, the rate of tax is 18 mills on a valuation of $300,000,000. The direct tax-levy has increased in the ten years from $974,655 to $5,420,000.

We cite these figures of actual results for the consideration of the public, and shall hereafter show that this vast increase has exceeded in all proportion the increase of actual service for which the money is paid out.

San Francisco recently entertained two gentlemen from Hawaii recently,—the Hon. Elisha A. Allen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Hon. H. A. P. Carter, member of the Privy Council. These gentlemen in their official capacity seek a reciprocity treaty with the United States. They complain that the tariff upon sugar and rice from Hawaii has a tendency to drive the foreign trade of the islands to Australia. The duty on sugar was about three times as great at San Francisco as at Melbourne or Sydney. Inasmuch as the United States, from the contiguity of the islands, naturally invited the foreign trade of the Hawaiian Kingdom, a treaty of the character they sought would be of mutual benefit. The amusing part of the interview in which these facts were given to a reporter was the hint that, if the Hawaiians obtained this treaty, and if they tired of political independence and looked to annexation as a relief, then, should the United States behave kindly enough, Hawaii might be annexed to them.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT.

We have no quarrel with what is delusively styled "independent journalism." We repeat, however, what we said a few days ago, that "The Press, to be useful, cannot avoid being partisan in greater or less degree. If an editor undertake the *role* of supporting both sides, his position is equivalent to a double-affirmative, which amounts to a negative. If he habitually censures and condemns both, he is soon regarded as a common scold and a nuisance. To be entirely unpartisan leaves him in the condition of a cipher; and when a newspaper undertakes to be wholly 'independent' of its party, and yet discusses politics, it is on the high road to the camp of its political opponents."

The truth of this is being rapidly illustrated by the course of the paper which was once the organ of the Democratic party in the Northwest. That paper has already passed through several of the described stages, and is now rapidly striding towards the camp of the Republican party. The chronology of its progressive steps does not cover a very extended period. It has been so brief that there are but few voters who cannot recall when that paper was so extremely opposed to the Republican party that it treated that party and the Government as identical, and looked upon the Rebel army as engaged in the laudable work of breaking down that party; when the men who, being Democrats, donned the Union uniform were taunted as "Lincoln's hirelings"; and many can recall its actual rejoicings when the Rebel forces were successful in delaying the Union triumph. It can perhaps be remembered, too, that when Mr. Lincoln framed an oath, upon taking which any Rebel in the secession States might be taken under National protection, this fiercely Democratic paper declared that any man who took that oath ought to be thenceforth treated as a "dog." We recall these things, not for the purpose of reviving any unpleasantness, but to show the extreme Democratic point that paper started from. Of course the editor's antipathy to the African was intense, and the time when men of dusky complexions would be admitted to vote, and hold office, and become Senators and Representatives, was commended generally to Democrats as a good time to die, thereby avoiding the disgrace of living in a land where such things were allowed. On this grand point of Democratic doctrine he was gorgeous in his rhetoric; and the pictures of what was to follow negro suffrage were perfectly appalling. This was the utmost limit of Democracy, and thence begun the retrograde movement. Strange as it may seem, the editor first weakened on the African. Having asked the question: "Would you have your daughter marry a negro?" so often, he finished by answering his own question in the affirmative. For a season, the Democratic organ favored and advocated the unconditional political equality of the white and black races. This was the first attack of the disease of "independent journalism," but of this the editor in time was cured. It is true there was a relapse which at times promised fatal results, but the type of disease was different, it being a mania for greenbacks to be issued by the ream, and sent out to the people to be distributed cheap at the "dollar stores," and retailed like peanuts at the street corners. Ben Butler inspired this idea, and the man who wanted to be an "independent journalist" took it up as he had previously taken up negro suffrage, to the horror and disgust of all his readers. After using his independent journal in a vain effort to pay off the national debt with printed rags, and to educate the people up to the point of believing that "a piece of leather, tin, or even wood," stamped by the Government with the dollar mark, was just as good money as gold or silver, he again soured on "independent journalism." He then passed to the next stage: he begun habitually to censure and condemn both parties, finding no good in either, and seeming to gloat over the general depravity to which he was the sole exception. In this stage he, of course, became a "common scold and a nuisance."

And now, at last, without ceasing to be the common scold and a nuisance to the Democracy, that paper proclaims itself wholly independent of its own party, and yet discusses politics, and, in so doing, verifies day after day our statement that such a paper must inevitably go forward on the high road to the camp of its former political opponents. There is no outcome to the present course of that sheet, except its hearty and vigorous support of the Republican candidate for President in 1876. To that point it is rushing with the irresistible force of gravitation. There is not a Democrat or a Republican who reads that paper who is not able to detect a daily forward movement towards that line where independent journalism becomes Radical Republicanism. For the present the paper is in the condition of the egg not fully hatched,—very repulsive. The independent journalism it affects merely aggravates its character as a scold and a nuisance; but it is only a question of time when putting these aside it will be heard crying lustily for the Republican candidates for office, and insisting that every man belonging to the party should vote for the regular nominees! Here, then, in Chicago, we have a notable instance where a party organ, holding the extreme view that a rebellion was justifiable when the opposing party administered the Government, having once weakened in its party faith, has progressed, step after step, through the various stages of public nuisance and independent journalism, until at last it is about to fall bodily into the arms of its former political opponents, and to become an advocate of the principles for opposing which it was once suppressed by the Government as giving aid and comfort to traitors in arms.

The New Orleans *Republican* makes the arrival of the steamer City of Mexico from Vera Cruz the theme of an article upon the subject of trade with Mexico, of which it regards the steamer as the pioneer. The Valley of the Mississippi has rail and river communication with New Orleans, it complains, and yet, in preference to shipping goods bound for the South American markets through the Crescent City from St. Louis and Chicago, distances respectively of 1,430 and 1,600 miles (the *Republican's* figures), dealers prefer to send them via New York, a distance exactly double. The merchants of these two cities are therefore called upon to look to it, in order to develop the trade between New Orleans and Mexico, and to establish, as nearly as practicable, a system of reciprocity in the commercial relations of the two countries.

BEN BUTLER'S NEW PARTY.

Whatever else Ben Butler may be or may not be, he is at least irrepressible. Ejected from the Democratic party and booted out of the Republican, and the doors of both locked and barred against him, he now threatens to open an opposition establishment by starting a new party. This will not be a startling or unexpected announcement, as Ben has no other resource left. He has lost caste in both the existing parties of the country. Neither of them will trust him any longer. He must, therefore, put himself at the head of a new party, or he must sink out of sight in a political sense. The latter condition, however, is one which it may be assumed Butler will never voluntarily experience. He has always been on the surface, and he always will be, so long as he has life enough left in him to float, and, as it makes little difference to him whether he floats in clear or foul water, it is plain that we have not seen the last of him yet, and will not until corruption ceases to be an element of American politics.

Assuming, therefore, that he will organize a new organization, which he will probably call the party of Reformers, it is not difficult to forecast its character. As that party will be inspired by the Butlerian policy, we have only to look at his own character to get that of the party which he will organize. Ben Butler is the embodiment of political corruption, intrigue, and rascality. If there is an honest hair in his head, it is growing there without the knowledge or consent of the owner of the head. Politics with him is a means to an end. The end is the gratification of personal ambition and greed. The means by which he reaches that end are always crooked and insincere. If the way of the accomplishment of his desires lay straight before him, he would prefer to reach it by cabal and stratagem, so as to cover up his tracks. There never yet was a lead opened into the mine of corruption which did not discover Ben Butler squatting like a toad somewhere in it. He is the Mephistophiles of American politics. He not only has no political morality himself, but he scouts at it in others. If now and then he puts on the cloak of morality, the better to accomplish some purpose, the grinning, sneering devil is still under the cloak, and, when he has accomplished his purpose, he assails the agency which procured it for him. Such a man may gather about him a ring or a faction of men like himself and hold them by the cohesive properties of plunder, but he can never organize a great party and contend for principles. He has no use for principles; no use for men with principles; no use for anything but tools for the accomplishment of corrupt purposes.

A man of this character can only attract about him men of like character. His followers will be corrupt men; men who are bent upon plunder; the bummers and vagabonds who always follow in the wake of the great political armies for the sake of the pickings and stealings; men who are bent upon making money out of politics by selling of offices, by political jobberies, by subsidies, by Credit Mobiliers, by grabbing salaries, both forward and back, by contracts of the Sanborn sort, by Custom-House frauds, and by any means however questionable, so that they can put money in their pockets; and men who believe in gagging the press so that it shall not expose their corrupt practices. There is another class of the community which Ben Butler will attract to himself. Young men whose moral code is loose and flexible, and who think that the chief end of life is to get money and spend it, will flock after him as the same class of young men who fancied that Jim Fisk embodied the highest type of manhood flocked after him and emulated his practices. Thoughtless and reckless, they are dazzled by the ostensible success of such corrupt braggarts, and rush after them without foresight enough to see where their recklessness will inevitably lead them. It led Jim Fisk into his grave, Stokes into a felon's cell, and Butler into the contempt of all honest men, and yet their fate would not probably deter this class from attaching itself to Butler's ranks. Such are the material, and such the only material, which Butler can organize into a new party; and, when organized, Falstaff's army was not more ragged in raiment than this party will be in honesty. It will be of advantage if Butler succeeds in his purposes, as it will draw off the corrupt elements of all parties, and bring them before the country in a mass, where they will be a spectacle for gods and men.

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT.

The great Brooklyn scandal is in the law courts at last, two of the twelve or thirteen suits which have grown out of it having been called for trial, that of Tilton *vs.* Beecher, and Miss Proctor *vs.* Moulton. The public has undoubtedly long ago ceased to be surprised at new developments in this scandal. Mr. Beecher was found sitting upon so many ragged edges and crouching in so many caves of gloom that they at last grew tedious, and, satiated with his accomplishments and sensations, people at last were prepared for everything and surprised at nothing. The suit at law of Tilton *vs.* Beecher is still in its incipient stages, and has brought nothing to the surface as yet, but the suit of Miss Proctor against the "Mutual Friend," although it has not progressed beyond Mr. Moulton's answer to Miss Proctor's charge, has already begun to develop "richness." It will be remembered that Miss Proctor charges Moulton with libeling her in stating that Beecher had been guilty of criminal intimacy with her, although he did not specify her by name. In his answer to the Court, Moulton does not content himself with a specific denial of the libel, but gets up in meeting and talks. The substance of the new development is as follows: Before the publication of his statement, Beecher was the pastor of Plymouth Church, and exercised a powerful influence upon its members. In January, 1871, a controversy arose between Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, and Henry C. Bowen, the publisher of the *Independent*, which was the organ of Beecher and the church, and Tilton published a letter, setting forth certain misconduct of Beecher as related to him by Bowen, particularly his misconduct towards Mrs. Tilton. Beecher then applied to Moulton to aid him in the suppression of these scandals. The letter written by Tilton which was shown to Moulton contained, among other things, a charge of criminal intimacy with "a certain woman." Mr. Moulton alleges that he did not know the name of this woman *until he was informed by Mr. Beecher himself*. Then, by his advice, Beecher, in order to shield himself, went to this woman and obtained from her a written denial of the charge, which was given to him (Moulton) for safe-keeping. Therefore, says Moulton, in closing his answer:

> And the defendant, for a further plea in answer to plaintiff's complaint, says that the facts stated in said publication heretofore complained of in the plaintiff's complaint as received by him from the information of said Beecher, were so received by him, and he was so told by said Beecher, and that they were stated in said publication by said defendant, as proof of the history of the relations between himself and the said Beecher, as hereinbefore set forth, and not with any intent, thought, or wish to injure said plaintiff, and without malice, to order of all which he puts himself on the country for trial.

The trial has not yet sufficiently progressed for comment; but, unless Miss Proctor can refute Mr. Moulton's allegation, or if Moulton makes them good by proof, it is evident that she should look to Mr. Beecher for the responsibility of the charges made against her, and not to Moulton.

WORKINGMEN AND SAVINGS-BANKS.

A savings-bank offers the laborer, for the use of his money, safe-keeping and a small, but sure, payment of interest. This is the apparent bargain. It is so advantageous that it is not strange that tens of millions of money are placed in savings-banks every year by the working classes of the United States. The real bargain, however, is far better for the laborer than the apparent one. The bank really offers him, besides safe-keeping and interest-payment, extra employment, steadier work, and better wages. For the money deposited in these banks is loaned to men who use it in the employment of labor. These loans, whether or not made on call, may generally be relied upon by the borrower as permanent capital, so long as he pays the interest promptly. He borrows freely for this reason, and because the rate of interest is comparatively low, inasmuch as the banks get the money at cheap rates. The borrower uses his hard capital, almost invariably, to employ labor in one way or another. He extends his manufacturing enterprises. He builds stores or dwellings. He increases his stock of goods, or otherwise enlarges his business. In some of these ways he provides work for more laborers, mechanics, clerks, etc. A deposit of $1,000 in a savings-bank, when loaned out, gives employment to one man or woman. Now, there are between eight and nine millions in the savings-banks of Chicago. If only two-thirds of this has been borrowed by business-men, the workingmen of Chicago have actually contributed the means of employing 6,000 of their number. We fear that American mechanics and laborers rarely appreciate such facts as these. If they will follow in their minds the money they add to their bank-accounts, they will see that, in depositing it, they insure themselves not only safety and interest, but work and wages. The great prosperity of the working classes in New England is at once proved and caused by their heavy deposits in the savings-banks. In Massachusetts, 117 such banks hold over $115,000,000. That sum probably keeps an army of 100,000 men and women steadily at work. The exemption of the Pacific States from financial trouble and business depression and their inevitable result of intense suffering among the working classes is due, first, to the fact that those States have a sound specie currency, and second, that their savings-banks have heavy lines of deposits. Those of San Francisco, with only half the population of Chicago, are said to hold $24,000,000. If the working men and women of Chicago would raise their aggregate deposit from $9,000,000 to $29,000,000, as they easily might do by practicing economy, they would help themselves a hundred times more than the Relief and Aid Society and all the other city charities can ever help them. They would make many of those charities happily useless. If the poor chose to spend their earnings unproductively in the gratification of appetite for whisky and upon foolish amusements, they are dooming themselves and their fellows to future poverty. On the other hand, the man who has $1,000 in a savings-bank is giving employment, through the bank and the borrower, either to himself or to another workingman. It is surely a good investment.

ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES.

One of the axioms assumed by Prof. Price in his lecture at Standard Hall on Monday evening was that capital is the product of labor. When an individual spends more for any purpose than his labor or his income will pay for, he becomes inevitably poorer; and so when one nation buys from others more than it produces goods or products to exchange therefor, it is becoming poorer. A striking illustration of how labor produces capital was given by John Roach, the builder of the splendid steamer City of Tokio, on board that vessel on her trial-trip on the 22d of October. He there stated that, after careful calculation, the value of the raw materials on the earth, forest, and elsewhere which entered into the construction of that vessel was only about $9,000. As it floated proudly on the Bay of New York, it represented a capital of $1,250,000. All this vast addition of values to the raw material is the result of the labor and the skill that formed them into the magnificent vessel.

The principle stated by Prof. Price and its illustration given by Mr. Roach should have their appropriate effect upon the industries of Chicago. In all the earlier history of the city our people were so entirely engrossed in building stores and furnishing other facilities for the vast business thrust upon them from the rapidly-developing States of the Northwest, and in handling their products and in furnishing them with goods, that from necessity manufactures received little attention. But years ago THE TRIBUNE comprehended the situation perfectly, and then predicted that Chicago would be not only the commercial metropolis, but also one of the great manufacturing centres of the Northwest. It then said that the iron of Lake Superior, brought by water at a merely nominal cost, would here meet the coal underlying our prairies, and together they would build up manufactures of all iron products. The volumes of smoke filling the air along the South and the North Branch show how largely our city is profiting by adding values to the raw material in the matter of manufactured iron. Similar remarks might be made in reference to articles manufactured from lead, paints, lead-pipe, and other products. Chicago boots have for several years held a leading place in the markets of the country. Our tanners make a better article of leather, and our manufacturers do better work than their Eastern competitors, and for this reason Chicago boots are sold in New England right under the noses of the Yankee craftsmen. Of course, Chicago manufacturers have the cream of the trade in all the Northwest. Only a few years ago, Chicago imported all her furniture from Boston, Cincinnati, and other cities. Now not only was the Palmer House furnished by Chicago artisans, but the best offices and houses in Philadelphia and some other cities are drawing upon our handiwork. The McCormicks furnish a home example of what adding values to the raw material can do equal in importance to that furnished by Mr. Roach on board the Tokio. Some thirty years ago they were poor, and commenced manufacturing reapers in a small way on the North Side. Now they have an immense establishment on the South Branch, and employ nearly 1,000 men.

Our citizens should encourage by every legitimate means the manufacture here of whatever can be produced at a profit. The products of the workshops will contribute far more to the growth and permanent prosperity of the city than even our commerce, vast and profitable as it confessedly is. It is said that the man who will make two spears of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, and surely he who will furnish the poor with employment, especially the young, who might otherwise grow up in idleness and vice, contributes largely and directly to the public welfare. Aside from the vast resources of our city in almost all kinds of raw materials, living must ever be cheaper here than in any other large city upon the continent. The market open to our industries is practically without limit, and hence all judicious ventures in the manufacture of what the people want for use, consumption, and reasonable adornment, can scarcely fail of abundant success. It has been so in the past, and it will be more so in the future.

WORK FOR WOMEN BY WOMEN.

We referred, some time since, to the good work of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society of New York. The Society has just issued its first annual report, which tells a story of gratifying progress.

A year ago a room in the residence of one of the ladies who founded the organization was fitted up with sewing-machines lent by the manufacturers, and was opened to the public. There was no especial advertisement, but all applicants of good character and capable of faithful work were received. Gratuitous instruction in sewing was given them. As soon as a girl acquired any proficiency she was given materials to make up, and was paid for her work, while no charge was made for the use of the machine or the thread, needles, etc., consumed. As soon as she became a skilled seamstress efforts were made to find her a place. Despite the fact that 2,300 girls have been taught to sew, in this one year, the managers say: "From the beginning of the work we have always met with a greater demand for skilled and thorough workers than we have been able to supply." Besides this sewing-school, the Society has maintained free classes in short-hand writing, proof-reading, bookkeeping, and domestic service. At a time of great public distress, over 6,000 free meals were furnished. Ordinarily, however, food is given only to the sick, and then only upon the order of a physician. The kitchen and dining-room in which girls are taught how to cook and wait are utilized as a restaurant. Good food, well cooked, is served there at cost. The rooms are opened early in the morning, in order that the women employed down town may get breakfast there before going to work. A cup of excellent coffee, with unlimited bread and butter, is furnished for 5 cents. All the different departments of the Society are now under one roof. An entire house has been taken. During the first year, the organization has trained and placed 2,300 seamstresses, 54 photographers, 95 bookkeepers, 9 proof-readers, and 200 domestics, housekeepers, teachers, etc. The average cost of teaching each person has been $4.50. This includes, we believe, the cost, not only of instruction, but of entertainment. A reading-room and a small library have been open every night. On Thursday evenings there have been readings, short lectures, and music. These receptions have been attended by all the social classes connected with the organization.

This is a record of good work. It is noteworthy that the work has been done almost exclusively by women. It was wholly planned by them. The sterner sex has been suffered to do nothing except supply the needed funds.

The facts which Prof. Price advanced in his recent lecture, touching the economy of the French and their national habits of retrenchment in tight times, are well illustrated by the manner in which they paid the German indemnity of over $1,000,000,000 in two years' time, without disturbing the money-markets of Europe and without practically depreciating their own currency. M. Leon Say has recently made a report on these transactions, which shows the actual money-payment made to Germany to be as follows:

	Francs.
Actual bullion gold and silver coin........	617,334,078
Notes on Bank of France........	125,000,000
Bills of exchange on Germany........	2,485,813,725
Bills of exchange sterling........	137,349,832
Bills of exchange on foreign countries, Belgium, Holland, etc........	1,125,662,818
	4,990,660,453

The first great loan was for 2,225,000,000 of francs, which is now entirely paid up, and the second for 3,491,000,000, which was paid up July 31, with the exception of 7,000,000, which, doubtless, has since come in. This result is due to the economical spirit of the people, joined to prudent and skillful financial management, both of which appear in a very striking light as compared with the recklessness and confusion of their political ideas.

Science should furnish to naval architecture some safeguard to prevent the burning of ships when loaded with coals, from spontaneous combustion. The San Francisco papers come to us with the sad details of the burning of the Mogul and the Centaur, on the Pacific Ocean, from this cause. They were on their way from Liverpool to San Francisco. Every effort seems to have been made, first to get down to where the slow combustion was going on to put it out, and then to smother it. Nearly all the crew of the Mogul were saved by a voyage of some 2,000 miles or more to the Marquesas Islands in open boats, but most of those from the Centaur are supposed to be lost. One of the San Francisco journals says that seven ships have been lost on the Pacific Ocean in this way, and suggests that better ventilation would have prevented these disasters. Perhaps our scientific men can propose some mode of construction specially for ships carrying any coals on long voyages that would render them perfectly safe.

A war of words by the column is going on in the Portland (Oregon) papers about the spelling of the principal river that drains Central Oregon, north, into the Columbia. The combatants are gentlemen of the highest legal position and literary culture,—The Hon. Mathew P. Deady, Judge of the District Court of the United States, and Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the State. The question at issue is whether the name of the river shall be spelled Wallamet or Willamet. Judge Deady argues strongly for the *a* and Judge Strong for the *i*. The *Oregonian* newspaper spells the word according to Judge Deady's orthography, and some of the other journals use the *i*. Judge Deady seems to have the argument drawn from early usage, but it does not appear who is to decide the question. In either case, the accent of the word is on the second syllable, and the *a* is pronounced as in slam—thus, Wal-*lam*-et.

The recent publication by the New York *Herald* of a sensational story, seven columns in length, with startling head-lines, setting forth the alleged escape of the wild animals from their cages in Central Park, and the killing of large numbers of women and children, has aroused the most intense indignation in New York City against that paper. Although intended as a joke, the people do not see any joke in it, but look upon it as a very stupid attempt at witticism and a very heartless hoax. The columns of the other papers are filled with letters from citizens, couched in most indignant and denunciatory terms. That a paper of the character and influence of the New York *Herald* should have lent itself to such a heartless and cruel practical joke is almost inconceivable. Probably the managing editor was absent from the office when the local reporters perpetrated it.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. N. H. GILLESPIE.

A telegram from South Bend announces the death at the University of Notre Dame of the Rev. N. H. Gillespie, the first graduate of that institution and subsequently its Vice-President. Father Gillespie was a man of about 45 at the time of his death, which was probably hastened by the sedentary habits of the recluse he has been during the past few years. He was born at Brownsville, Penn., came of an old Pennsylvania family, and was conspicuously American in all his attachments, thoughts, habit, preferences, and characteristics. His whole life has been one of study, and the best part of it was identified with the University of Notre Dame and the religious order which founded it. He graduated here in 1849, and soon after entered the Novitiate of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, at the same time taking the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University. In 1854 he was sent to Rome to complete his ecclesiastic studies, and while there passed his time partly in the Propaganda and partly in the American College. He was ordained priest in 1856, and returned to Notre Dame to accept the responsible position of Vice-President. He held this position for three years, and during that time endeared himself to many of the students whose homes are in the Northwest, and who will recall him with the pleasantest recollections. In 1859 he came to Chicago and was made President of St. Mary's College on the North Side. He again went abroad in 1863 and lived in Paris a year; afterwards he held an administrative position at Mans, France, where the head house of his Order was located. Returning to Notre Dame in 1866, he took the editorship of the *Ave Maria*, the religious weekly published there, and was engaged in this and other literary work up to the time of his death. He was an exceedingly graceful writer, possessed of a fine humor and a literary taste which had been polished under the friction of extensive and varied reading. His death makes a serious loss to the Society of which he was so prominent a member, and he will be regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers both inside and outside the Catholic Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DE MURSKA CONCERTS.

The near approach of the De Murska season has already created a decided sensation in musical circles, giving indications that the success will be unmistakable from a popular point of view. The array of artists is one of the most remarkable that has ever appeared in our concert-rooms. With such a combination as De Murska, who is one of the most brilliant and dazzling vocalists that has ever visited America; Teresa Carreno, the accomplished young pianiste; Saurret, the eminent violinist; Ferranti, who has no equal as a buffo; Braga, who stands at the head of all 'cellists, both as composer and virtuoso; and Habelmann, the well-known tenor, it is possible to give the greatest interest and variety to the programmes. Perhaps the best indication of the musical success of this troupe, that wherever they have been they have given two concerts in one, that is, nothing escapes encoring. The numbers assigned to De Murska alone will be a novelty, as they embrace arias which other vocalists shun, owing to the brilliancy of execution required. As these will be the only operatic concerts of the season they present an opportunity which all musical-people ought to embrace. The sale of seats, which are very reasonable in price, commences this morning at Bauer's music store, under the Palmer House.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The thrilling drama "The Woman in White," with Mr. Reeve's symmetrical and stupendous character of *Count Fosco*, is not doing particularly well. "What," says the doorkeeper, "is the use of a man's being magnetic upon the stage, if he cannot draw people into the theatre?" There is something in this reflection. What is the use of a great actor coming here if people will not see him? Why do they rage furiously together over the poverty of the stage, and the decline of the drama, and adhere to their practice of supporting only the routine stars who come along with mechanical regularity to strut their season through, pocket their money, and depart neither better nor wiser in their art, leaving no impression, and coming again in due course at a given date? It is astonishing to mark the effect which Mr. Reeve's acting has on the slender audiences which assemble at McVicker's. He seizes upon their interest and holds their diffused attention with massive strength. His magnetic power exerted upon such unfavorable subjects is extraordinary. What he would do with a full house, nerved by its proverbial force, we are at a loss to imagine. The fact remains that whether people go to see him or not, Mr. Reeve is an actor who will yet compel their recognition; who will force his marvelous creation up to the level of the leading characters of the day; will extort a confession that as a work of art it will stand with Salvini's *Othello* and Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*. The management propose to take the piece off and put on something else next week. This would really be only just to the public, but we would urge Mr. McVicker to retain it. Perhaps by the time Mr. Reeve has reached the last few nights of his engagement the public will awake to an appreciation of his worth as an actor. By all means give it a chance. It is a wilful, thoughtless, neglectful, and withal indiscriminating and uninformed public, but it is ready to atone for past errors. It has a glorious opportunity to do a little atoning, and should use it at once.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The States electing Governors, in 1875, are: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin—total, thirteen States. The political events of the year begin with the New Hampshire election, in March; but *the* political events of the year will be the Gubernatorial canvass, in Pennsylvania. Of this the Philadelphia *Enquirer* (Republican) says:

> Pennsylvania must next year accept a decisive struggle for political supremacy in the selection of a Governor to serve for four years. If a Republican shall be chosen the prestige of the whole line of Democratic victories of 1874 will be broken, and the nation will be resolved into uncertainty as to the Presidential issue of the year following; but, if the Opposition shall elect the Governor, the result in 1876 will be unmistakably foreshadowed.

—The Democrats have not elected a United States Senator in New York since 1844, when John A. Dix was chosen.

—As the Democratic Speakership of the next Congress, to assemble a year hence, is already a subject of speculative inquiry, a list of candidates named, and a classification of the expected Democratic vote, by sections, is herewith submitted: East of the Alleghenies and north of the Potomac, 56 votes,—Banks, of Massachusetts; Wood, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania. West of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio, 58 votes,—Morrison, of Illinois; Kerr, of Indiana; Wells, of Missouri. The South, with 70 votes, will decide between these, or furnish a new man. It may be remarked, in passing, that the three Eastern men are salary-grabbers; the three Western are not salary-grabbers.

—Of the membership of the next Congress, the following were members of the Confederate States Goverment, or Congress, at Richmond: Alexander H. Stephens, Julian Hartridge, and William E. Smith, of Georgia; Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina; John H. Reagan, of Texas.

—Eastern papers are remarking upon the "interesting and significant fact," that Mr. Potter, from whom the Wisconsin Railroad law takes its name, was beaten for re-election to the Wisco in Senate. This "interesting and significant fact" is wholly unknown in Wisconsin.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Republic*, who has "private information that the Illinois Legislature is Republican," is invited to come West.

—Congressman McJunkin (Republican), of Pennsylvania, has resigned, since the election, and there will be a special election in his district to fill the seat for the short term.

—The Milwaukee *Advertiser* (Mr. A. M. Thomson's paper) say of the Wisconsin Senatorship:

> The Republican newspapers in the State that are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Carpenter, "as far as heard from," are the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, Racine *Advertiser*, Sheboygan *Times*, Evansville (Rock County) *Review*, Reedsburg *Free Press*, Geneva *Herald*, La Crosse *Leader*, Milwaukee *Herald* (German), Waupun *Times*, River Falls *Journal*, Mineral Point *Tribune*, Christian *Statesman*, Darlington *Republican*, Grant County *Witness*, and several others whose names just now escape us.

—The Democrats having the whole Tennessee Legislature (except two Republicans in the Senate and four in the House), a sharp fight now opens for the United States Senatorship vice Brownlow. The aspirants are Andy Johnson, Gov. Brown, Col. John H. Savage, Edwin H. Ewing, et al.

—For the New Jersey Senatorship (vice Stockton) the Democrats named are ex-Gov. Randolph, Attorney-General Gilchrist, Jacob Vanatta, Abraham Browning, and Stockton himself. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks Randolph will bear off the prize.

—The close votes in recent elections will make a curious record, when the record is made up. The closest district appears to be the Fifth New Jersey, giving Cutler 4 majority over Phelps. The next closest is the Second Illinois, giving Harrison 7 over Ward. The Erie (Pa.) District elects Egbert by 11 over Curtis. These are official counts. There are several other districts still waiting for the official.

—It is not necessary to go back to Marcus Morton for "the last Democratic Governor of Massachusetts." George S. Boutwell was the Democratic Governor of that State in 1851 and 1852, and was a Franklin Pierce Administration Democrat, albeit he had been elected by a coalition with Free-Soilers.

—Mackey, of Charleston, telegraphs, Nov. 6, of the South Carolina election: "Chamberlain's (Republican) majority for Governor is 1,050. We have got a majority of Democratic Congressmen." As Mackey is himself the Congressman-elect of the Charleston District, this dispatch would indicate that he himself should be classified as a Democrat, and not as an Independent.

—The telegraph has mentioned James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, as candidate for United States Senator, in Pennsylvania, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* adds the following string of Democratic names:

> William A. Wallace, Charles R. Buckalew, Richard Vaux, George W. Woodward, Jeremiah S. Black, Hiester Clymer, John Trunkey, Henry M. Phillips, Francis W. Hughes, R. M. Gibson, William A. Galbraith, and William Elwell.

—The whole vote of Massachusetts, not official, but as collected by the associated newspapers, is: Gaston, 95,901; Talbot, 89,243; Andrews (Labor-Reform), 100. Gaston's plurality over Talbot is 6,658, and his majority 6,558. The whole vote is only 7,406 less than the Presidential vote of 1872, which is of itself a remarkable circumstance in this State. The purpose of nominating Judge Andrews does not appear, unless it was because holding conventions is a pleasant amusement.—*Worcester Gazette*.

—The great problem of the day is, Who rules the Democratic party, and what policy does he propose to pursue? The Albany *Evening Journal* says the party has no settled policy; "it has not for years had any policy beyond that of wild, reckless, and indiscriminate warfare against whatever the Republican party favored. But, while this may answer for a party in opposition, it is not enough for a party charged with responsibility. The Democratic party has now got to show its hand, and, when it ventures upon that, it will show how empty it is."

—It is said that many centuries ago there flourished a sect called the Flaggellants, whose distinguishing characteristic was, that they beat themselves publicly and lustily in the hope of thereby improving their spiritual condition. It would seem that those who suppose the late political disasters in the Republican party will be of great benefit to the party and the country, must be believers in this novel creed. It is yet to be demonstrated whether their faith is well founded or not.—*Washington Chronicle*.

—It is a common saying at Washington that the press makes and unmakes our public men; but President Grant is as obstinate in his refusal to conciliate its opposition as he was during the War. He is determined that his Administration shall pass into history as distinctly marked with his personality as his campaigns in the field were undeniably the product of his military genius; and when the present term shall be closed, and the motives for detraction no longer operative, the success of his civic career will be admitted to as high a place in the record of the deeds of distinguished Americans as has already been conceded to his military operations.—*Janesville Gazette*.

—Admitting that the financial settlement cannot be postponed until after another Presidential election, neither party will be in shape to then win the battle. The intervening two years promise to be years of chaos, so far as party organizations are concerned. Out of that chaos there may arise a party devoted to all that is good in the Republican creed, and united, all over the Union, on an honest financial policy. For such a party the times are ripe. For such a party, triumph is certain. Such a party the Democratic organization can never be.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald*.

—Several months ago the Sacramento *Union* wanted to run Newton Booth for President, as candidate of the National Anti-Monopoly party, founded on the ruins of Democracy. Now that the Anti-Monopolists have not carried a State, and that Booth has no chance, even in the estimation of his fond discoverers, the *Union* claims credit for the victory of the party which it has been denouncing as dead and corrupt. The Independent press did it all, and the Democratic majority in Congress "will take their cue from the Independent press." Certainly!—*San Francisco Alta*.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Edward Smith and Thomas Burns were arrested last night on suspicion of stealing a hand-saw, a bridle, and a hammer, which were found in their possession. They were locked up in the Madison Street Station.

The alarm from Box 392 at 8:15 o'clock last night was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a two-story frame building at the corner of Twenty-second and Loomis streets, occupied as a molding manufactory by Felix Long, who owned the structure. The loss was about $3,000 on stock and machinery, and $500 on building. The property was fully insured, but the names of the companies could not be ascertained. The origin of the fire could not be traced, but is supposed to have been accidental.

Charles Stewart and Angeline Scott, both colored, were arrested last evening by Officer Carson, the former on the charge of larceny, and the latter for receiving and secreting stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. Stewart was employed as a janitor at No. 192 South Clark street, where O. S. Wadhams keeps a regalia manufactory. The officer observed the negro with a bundle of goods in his arms, passing along the street, and suspected something wrong. He questioned him and discovered that the goods belonged to Mr. Wadhams. He was taken to the Armory and locked up, and subsequently Angeline Scott, who is a fine specimen of the colored race, and a companion of Stewart's, was arrested at No. 130 Pacific avenue, as a party to the crime. The premises were searched, and about $100 worth of stolen property was found secreted. Mr. Wadhams identified the goods as his, and stated that about $250 worth had been stolen. The goods consist of fine velvets, silks, ribbons, gold and silver fringes, stars, and laces, and other materials used in the making of regalias.

OHIO AUDITORS' CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the State Auditors' Association, this mornnig, the following officers were elected: A. P. Stultz, of Muskingum, President; John P. Forsyth, of Shelby, Secretary; John M. Ewalt, of Knox, Treasurer. The special committee appointed last year to memorialize the General Assembly relative to the fees of Auditors in school business, reported nothing done as yet. This committee also reported that they had deferred the entire subject of listing for taxation Pullman palace cars within this State. A resolution was adopted recommending such an amendment to the law as will make the term of township clerks and township measurers three years, instead of one year, as at present.

CRIME.

The Cincinnati Horror—The Man Rufer Makes a Full Confession.

A Coal-Mine Set on Fire by Striking Miners.

Testimony in the Washington Safe-Burglary Case.

Minor Criminal Items.

The Cincinnati Horror—Rufer's Confession.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 12.

The Coroner read the confession of Fred Egner, and questioned him at length upon the different points involved in it, to which the boy replied promptly and distinctly.

The implements used in perpetrating the horrid deed were exhibited to the witness, and were identified by him with the single exception of the ash-rake used for shoving the body of the murdered man into the furnace. He described the one used as of different construction than the one exhibited.

He was requested by the Coroner to show the jury how his father, Andreas Egner, jabbed the dungfork into Herman Schilling's body. He took the implement with his left hand towards the prongs (of which there are seven, two more than at first reported), and his right hand up at the handle. He then swayed the fork forward and backward two or three times, and said: "That's the way it was done."

A deathly pallor overspread the features of all present as this suggestive performance was repeated.

A brother of the murdered man was brought into the court-room while the boy was testifying. His name is Fred Schilling, a tall, dark-haired, athletic man of 35 or so. As soon as his eyes fell on the prisoners he impulsively raised his arm threateningly, and asked "Did you three fellows kill my brother?"

A sickening sensation ensued lest something desperate might occur, but Schilling sank into a chair after the outburst, and struggled hard to choke down his feelings. He was terribly exercised; his face turned crimson at first, the cords in his neck swelled up as if ready to burst, and he seemed unable to breathe freely. Then the high color died out of his face, and was succeeded by a dark saffron hue that gave his features the appearance of jaundice. He tried to speak, but utterance seemed denied him; his lips were drawn and parched, and altogether the man presented a most pitiable spectacle.

Mr. Isadore Freiberg kept him diverted from the proceedings for a while, but the Coroner at last perceiving the man's painful condition permitted him to leave the court-room and go home.

The testimony of the boy Egner produced a visible effect on his father and on Rufer. The former looked up occasionally at his son with an angry expression, which the boy avoided as much as possible, but, as their eyes met, it was easily perceived that the boy feared his bloody-handed parent. Once or twice he tried to smile the smile of incredulity, but it faded into an ugly sneer, and the head was averted again with an ill-concealed attempt at indifference. He felt that his son was giving him away, and he could not avoid the fearful thoughts crowding to his mind. Rufer's wicked face retained its stolid expression, but his eyes snapped and flashed as the boy told the particular part he enacted in the tragedy.

RUFER WEAKENS AND MAKES A CONFESSION.

Toward midnight when everything was still about the jail, and Rufer was subjected to a battery of eager eyes and the close questioning of the Coroner and three or four reporters, one of whom plied him vigorously with German, he began to weaken. The sound of his native tongue loosened his entire being, and, directing his attention to the speaker, he prepared to make his confession. It was, however, drawn from him with difficulty. His sense of danger was aroused, and he tried to shield himself as much as possible. The confession was made or rather assisted by questions.

There was some irrelevant matter in the statements of the guilty man, but here is his confession, officially made to and attested by Coroner Maley:

George Rufer said:

At half-past 9 o'clock Saturday night I went back in Egner's yard; then went in the stave-yard; two men were ahead of me. I went in the small door. I stood at the tanbark pile. The yellow dog barked. The black dog came running up to me. I called the dog by his name, "George." I then went by the coal-pile to the wagon in front of the coal-pile. I saw Egner standing with the fork in his hand. He was in the little hide-house. I heard the gate close on the Gamble alley entrance. Then I saw a man strike a match on his coat. About three minutes later old man Egner came out of the hide-house with the fork in his hand and went into the stable. I then heard a little noise like a scuffle and some one hollered. I heard a person moaning, and it was Herman's voice. Fred Egner came running to me from behind the post, and went into the stable. I went over to the beam-house and looked into the stable. I am sure I saw Herman on the floor. Old Egner was leaning over Herman holding his hands on his throat. Fred was holding Herman's hands. I saw Egner stick him in the bowels with the fork. Egner came out of the stable and said to me, "Where will we put this dirty dog?" I said, "We had better throw him in the vat, or we might throw him in the cellar.' But Egner said, "No; some one might see us on Livingston street." I took hold of his arm; Egner took hold of his legs, and we pulled him over to the vat. Egner said, "No; we better not throw him in here; he will be too soon found.' Egner and Fred pulled him over to the furnace. Egner said "We will put him in there, and put on a big fire." I saw Egner and Fred put him in the furnace. They put him in feet first. I think they used an iron rake and pushed him down. Egner took the cover off one of the holes to put in some more tan-bark. He found the furnace too full. Egner said, "I will attend to it that no one finds him out." We three went out the same way we came in, and went into Egner's yard and washed our hands. Egner closed the saloon before we went over. I went home and left them in their yard.

"I remember hearing some one at the Gamble alley gate and shout out, "Who is there?" Then the smaller of the black dogs was growling. Fred Egner said to the dog, "Keep still," then the dog kept still. I remember that before Schilling came Egner told Fred to watch at the gate before we went in the tanyard. Egner said to me, "I and Fred want to settle him." Egner said to me, "You watch and keep the dogs quiet, and we will make everything right." We were standing there half an hour before Schilling came in. I started to go away, and Egner said he would knock me down. He said he would strike me with the pitchfork. He said to me on Saturday night that, if it cost him his whole property, he would get that fellow out of the way. Egner told me before we went into the tanyard that if Herman was out of the way I need never trouble myself about making my living. All he wanted of me was to watch. He offered me money, but I can't remember the amount. I believe I have told all I can recollect about the killing.

GEORGE RUFER.

Attest—P. F. MALEY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 12.

After Rufer's confession, last night, an effort was made to get old Egner under reportorial fire, but he declined to come down-stairs. Early this morning, however, Rufer was taken to the stubborn and wretched man's cell and confronted with him. He told him firmly he had confessed all, only to be called "a damned liar." "I had no hand in it," said Egner. "Yes, but you had your fork in it," replied Rufer quietly, and with a humor that, in that close cell, by lantern's light, was rather grim under the circumstances, to say the least. An hour's coaxing and cross-examination only resulted in the old man's final declaration: "If the rope was around my neck I would not say more than I have. I'll not speak, but die like a man. I'll not die a murderer, either, but an honest man."

A Coal Mine Set on Fire by Striking Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Information reached this city to-night from Belleville to the effect that late last night smoke was discovered issuing from the mines of Charles Thomas, at Gartside Station No. 3. Superintendent Harris, of the Bluff Mining Company, went to the rescue of the mine, and found that the pit referred to had been literally stuffed with fence rails and straw, and the whole mass saturated with kerosene. The combustibles were then set on fire. The miners who work at these mines tried to get near the pit to extinguish the flames, but were prevented from doing so by the strikers, who stood guard for hours over the entrance, in order that the fire might get a good hold. The Sheriff's posse, of about fory men, left for Gartside No. 3 at 11 o'clock a. m. They found the mine on fire as reported, and guarded the men while the fire was being put out. They all returned to Belleville on the 2 o'clock p. m. train, leaving all quiet at the mines.

The Washington Safe-Burglary Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—A wonderful array of scamps and rogues of all degrees have been summoned and put on the stand in the last few days to testify for the defense in the safe-burglary trial. Whitely, aided by the whole Secret Service as it was before the recent reorganization, has spared no pains nor expense to work up a plausible theory for the defense. The result is not creditable to him as a shrewd man. He has had but few reputable witnesses, and they have not been able to say much in his favor. Some gentlemen who have watched the trial closely affirm freely that much of the testimony for the defense bears upon its face the evident marks of deliberate perjury. The examination of witnesses will doubtless be closed to-morrow, and Assistant Attorney-General Hill will open his argument for the Government.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The safe-burglary trial was continued to-day up to recess without developing anything especially interesting.

After recess, the examination of Newcomb was continued. He testified that at Whitely's request he went to Toronto to induce Hayes to go to Washington and tell the truth about the burglary. Hayes refused to go, but told witness that neither Nettleship nor any other member of the Secret Service had anything to do with it.

At the request of Riddle, a number of witnesses for the prosecution were sworn, who testified to the good character of Hayes and Zirruh.

Adjourned.

A Female Incendiary—She Sets Fire to and Burns Her Husband's Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—A special to the *Dispatch* this evening from Warrenton, Mo., says: "Ten days ago the hay-stacks of Mr. Henry Kamp, a respectable farmer, living near this place, were destroyed by fire. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, and the charge was made that the crime was the work of political enemies. More recently the barns of Mr. Kamp have been burned, with all their contents, including two valuable horses. This latter act was attended by such circumstances as to fasten suspicion upon the wife of the unfortunate man. This woman is his second wife, and they have only been married some two or three months. The evidence against her, though circumstantial, is such as will not leave a doubt as to her guilt. She has been arrested, admitted the commission of the crime, waived examination, and, in default of $1,000 bail, has been committed to jail.

The Work of a Burglar in Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 12.—An experienced burglar worked Broadway street, in this city, last night very successfully. Commencing at the residence of George Whittier he succeeded in securing $52 in money. F. E. Marsh, of Carpenter & Marsh, grain dealers, was the next in turn, who lost a collection specimen of fractional currency valued at $100. From J. E. Hasey, across the street, a small sum of money was stolen. From there the operator drifted down the street to the residence of John Darcey, where a gold watch and $15 and a check on C. Goodspeed's bank rewarded him. From here he made his way to the residence of C. Searley, Esq., the editor of the Joliet *Signal*. Mr. Searley awakened just as the thief had secured what loose change there was in his pockets, amounting to about $10. Mr. Searley failed, however, to capture him. The description that is given of the burglar answers to a discharged convict named Clay, who has made his residence in this city for about six years.

Attempt to Lynch a Murderer—Robbed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—A body of men, numbering 100, forced an entrance into the jail at Salina, Kan., to lynch B. Bohan, the desperado who killed the Anderson brothers at Boonville on election-day. Bohan crawled through a scuttle-hole, and the mob, knowing his desperate character, feared to drag him out. It was determined to hang Bohan, and, information being given, the Sheriff alone saved him. It is expected that he will be killed before his preliminary examination.

Johnson Cox, a farmer, and a man named Kennedy sold some stock in this city to-day. While returning home this evening, they were stopped about a mile from Wyandotte, Kan., by two masked highwaymen, and searched, but they had deposited the money in bank, and the robbers were disappointed. A preacher, named Armstrong, came along and was robbed.

Probable Fatal Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—A probably fatal encounter occurred last night at Desnoyer's Half-way House, 3 miles out towards Minneapolis. Franklin B. Chase and Rufus Hodgman, riding out from Minneapolis, stopped at Desnoyer's, drank at the bar, and refused to pay. In the evening they returned again, had drinks and cigars, and again refused to pay. In a quarrel which followed, the bar-tender, George Chattlin, after, as he says, firing a revolver to scare the men, fired a second time, the ball entering Chase's right breast. Chattlin surrendered to the first officer who arrived, and is lodged in jail here. His right arm is shriveled from some accident in youth. He fired with his left hand. Chase was employed as a fireman in a shingle-mill at Minneapolis. His wife recently obtained a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment.

The O'Connor Murder at St. Paul, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—A second attempt was made this morning to have an examination of Rose, the murderer of O'Connor, before a Police Judge. In consequence of the gathering of large and excited crowds at the jail and City Hall, proceedings were had in the Sheriff's rooms at the jail. Rose's counsel waived an examination, and entered a plea of not guilty. The case will probably go to the next May term. The examination of Shelby Rose, charged as accessory before the murder, is set for examination next Wednesday.

A Young Lady Shot by Her Father.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Nov. 12.—A young lady was instantly killed at Vienna, Ind., Tuesday night, by her drunken father, who threw a loaded revolver upon the floor, which was discharged in the fall, the ball entering his daughter's head near the right eye. There is a strong suspicion that the shooting was done purposely, as he had been abusing his family only a few minutes before. Some things have come to light already that look rather suspicious.

Counterfeit Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov 12.—John Daily was arrested here to-day for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago. It is thought he has done a somewhat extensive business at it here.

A Successful Encounter with Burglars.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 12.—Michael Freeze, a brewer, living in the Fourth Ward, was awakened last night by the noise of burglars in his house. He jumped out of bed and discovered a man in possession of his pantaloons, containing his pocket-book. Freeze threw the man down, and while they were struggling another burglar, from the window, fired a revolver at Freeze, but without effect. Freeze succeeded in getting his pantaloons away, and the burglars escaped, one of them leaving his hat. There is no evidence of their identity as yet.

Pension Fraud.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—In the United States Court to-day, Pat McCarty was found guilty of aiding and abetting Mrs. Cornama in defrauding the Government by obtaining an illegal pension. Mrs. Cornama is the widow of McDermott, and had a pension allowed her in August, 1866. Four months afterwards she married, and thus forfeited her right to the pension, but she has continued to draw ever since by furnishing affidavits that she remained a widow of McDermott. She has pleaded guilty.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 12.—John D. Lee, now in prison at Beaver, charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, when 120 Arkansas emigrants were murdered, it is said will give a true history of the whole affair, and the names of the parties interested.

An Election Murder.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of John McKenna, shot during a political fracas on last election-day, returned a verdict that McKenna came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of some person unknown.

SPORTING NEWS.

Interesting Games at the National Billiard Tournament.

Yesterday's Winners Daly, Slosson, Vignaux, and Rudolphe.

Games Won and Lost in the Tourney Thus Far.

The English Turf.

BILLIARDS.

THE NATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Maurice Daly and Ubassey played the first game at the National Billiard Tournament this afternoon. Ubassey's playing was the worst he has shown at the present match. He missed easy caromss, and more than once failed to hit the first ball. Daly's playing was only ordinary. Daly won in thirty-four innings by 196 points. Time, 1 hour and 22 minutes. Daly's best runs were 70, 50, 49, 38, 22; Ubassey's, 36, 10, 9, 7. Daly's average was 8¾; Ubassey's, 3 2-34. The following is

THE SCORE:

Innings.	*Daly.*	*Ubassey.*
1	0	0
2	1	2
3	1	3
4	0	9
5	38	4
6	3	1
7	1	7
8	1	0
9	0	0
10	0	2
11	12	1
12	1	0
13	1	0
14	1	0
15	70	3
16	5	0
17	1	0
18	22	1
19	0	36
20	50	0
21	2	1
22	3	5
23	1	2
24	8	1
25	16	1
26	0	1
27	8	0
28	1	1
29	1	2
30	5	3
31	0	6
32	16	2
33	7	10
34	39	1
Total	300	104

Then

CYRILLE DION AND GEORGE F. SLOSSON

met. Dion was a strong favorite in the betting. Slosson played with a determination and force never before displayed by him here, and won the game in 27 innings by 30 points. Slosson's round-the-table plays were specially remarked, for he plays these uncertain shots with a dash and a certainty that is admirable. This last defeat loses Dion any share in any of the prizes. Slosson's best runs were 50, 37, 37, 23, 23, 22, 22, 18, 15, 13. Dion's, 44, 43, 31, 30, 27, 18. Slosson's average was 11 3-27; Dion's, 10. The following is

THE SCORE:

Innings.	*Slosson.*	*Dion.*
1	1	1
2	3	14
3	18	2
4	23	4
5	23	0
6	8	30
7	6	9
8	8	2
9	13	27
10	2	0
11	0	0
12	0	0
13	1	12
14	0	1
15	0	43
16	15	1
17	50	1
18	37	2
19	37	18
20	3	7
21	9	6
22	22	31
23	22	1
24	1	9
25	3	44
26	2	4
27	2	1
Total	300	270

VIGNAUX VS. GARNIER.

The game this evening between Maurice Vignaux and Albert Garnier has been looked forward to as the greatest event of the tournament. The hall was crowded. Both men played well, and each observed extreme caution. The betting was pretty heavy on Garnier. The game was intensely interesting throughout,—first one being ahead, and then the other. Garnier's round-the-table playing was simply wonderful, and kept the house in a tumult of applause. Vignaux got off the victor by the merest chance, beating by only 12 points. But for a clumsy draw, Garnier would have won. Vignaux's average was 9¾, and Garnier's 9 9-31. Vignaux's best runs were 73, 39, 34, 30, 29, 14; Garnier's, 58, 53, 46, 43, 23.

The following is

THE SCORE:

Innings.	*Vignaux.*	*Garnier.*
1	5	0
2	12	13
3	0	43
4	7	0
5	29	0
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	14	0
10	14	5
11	14	1
12	73	5
13	1	1
14	12	53
15	34	46
16	0	23
17	0	1
18	0	0
19	1	58
20	4	0
21	0	1
22	0	1
23	0	0
24	1	2
25	0	8
26	0	0
27	10	20
28	0	0
29	39	1
30	0	5
31	30	1
Totals	300	288

RUDOLPHE AND JOSEPH DION

then played. Dion displayed his strong skill at nursing, but too late to be of any avail. Some of the runs were beautiful. Rudolphe beat in 19 innings by 126 points. Rudolphe's average was 15 15-19; Dion's, 9 12-19. Rudolphe's best runs were 60, 53, 47, 43, 35. Dion's, 57, 46. Following is

THE SCORE:

Innings.	*Rudolphe.*	*Dion.*
1	10	9
2	0	0
3	43	6
4	3	46
5	0	2
6	1	1
7	9	1
8	0	0
9	53	3
10	47	5
11	2	1
12	24	29
13	0	0
14	7	6
15	2	2
16	10	1
17	60	5
18	0	57
19	35	0
Total	300	174

SUMMARY.

The following table gives the number of games lost and won to date, as well as each player's highest run and highest average. The closing games of the tournament will be watched with interest by lovers of the game. It will be seen that Slosson, our home player, is making an excellent record for himself, he having won games from Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion, and Daniels:

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Highest runs.*	*Highest average.*
Garnier	5	2	89	18¾
Vignaux	6	1	159	16⅔
J. Dion	5	2	150	25
Daly	5	2	108	21 3-7
Rudolphe	4	2	97	13 14-22
C. Dion	2	5	73	15 10-11
Ubassy	2	5	104	11 7-23
Slosson	3	4	83	11 3-27
Daniels	0	7	45	9 13-18

PEDESTRIANISM.

GERAGHTY TO ARRIVE IN CHICAGO SATURDAY MORNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—Geraghty, the St. Louis pedestrian, reaced this city this afternoon about 3 o'clock, stopping a little over an hour. He expects to reach Chenoa, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, a distance of 26 miles, by half-past 8 o'clock to-night, resting there the re maining portion of the night, and start from there in the morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Chicago Saturday morning about 11 o'clock.

LEXINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—The St. Louis pedestrian arrived here at 8:45 this evening. He will leave here to-morrow morning to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours.

THE TURF.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The race for the Liverpool cup, the event of the Liverpool autumn meeting, took place to-day, and was won by Louise Victoria; Thunder second, Pageant third. Twenty-one horses started. The betting was 12 to 1 against Louise Victoria, 20 to 1 against Thunder, and 25 to 1 against Pageant.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Important Action by Eastern Merchants Looking to a Revision and Simplification of the Revenue and the Manner of Collecting the Same.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Ever since the exposure of last spring, which brought to an end the maladministration of Special Treasury-Agent Jones and others who it is well known were preying on the merchants of this city, a large number of men in each of the principal branches of trade have been at work preparing to seek at the next Congress a complete revision of the revenue-laws and a change in the mode of collecting revenue. The Chamber of Commerce has issued through its Secretary letters to leading merchants of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, requesting their co-operation in the effort at reform of the revenue. In every instance favorable replies have been received, so that the movement, now well advanced, comprises all the great importing interests of the whole country. Various meetings have been held lately at the Chamber of Commerce by merchants engaged in the iron, wine and liquor, drugs and chemicals, wool, oil and paint, dry goods, and other trades, and combined action has been already secured. Each trade association has appointed a committee to report upon what changes and modifications in the revenues affecting their particular trade is necessary. This report of the Committee will go back to the association for amendment and confirmation, and, subsequently, each Association will send to a General Committee of all the trades its report. The General Committee is authorized to take steps at Washington to secure the reform which is desired. The principal idea is to simplify the system and reform the methods of collecting the revenues. No change is in contemplation which will greatly decrease or increase the amount of revenue received from importations. D. C. Robbins, a large drug importer, referring to the preparations which were making, as above detailed, says that "the main purpose and present object is. Frst, to simplify the revenue by enlarging the free list with articles that are not important for revenue and do not conflict with protection to home industry. Secondly, to reduce the dutiable list to specific rates, because a fair collection of the revenue in the interest of the Government and the imports has proved impossible under the advalorem system. Thirdly, our American tariff especially needs revision, that there may be a better understanding as to what articles are to be raw materials and what are manufactured, as only the manufactured should be taxed, and the raw only for revenue. The French is the only complete classification, and that classifies as raw materials all commodities which are the sole product of nature. The drug and paint trade met yesterday, the wine and spirit dealers to-day, and the iron merchants will meet to-morrow to consider the subject.

FIRES.

Flaming Forests.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

A fire of great magnitude has been raging for a week on what are known as the Blue Hills, between Meriden and Southington. The long absence of rain has made the forests dry as tinder, especially on these high hills. Thousands of monstrous oaks, chestnuts, hickories, and pines, and acres of valuable ship-timber, have already been consumed, and (says a dispatch of Saturday night) the flames are unabated. Like a pall over the whole region rest heavy and stifling clouds of smoke. Workmen recently employed in the woods cutting timber for market have been obliged to retire from the presence of the fire-fiend, and the whole region, more than 5 miles long and 3 miles wide, is becoming a tract of blackened stumps, smoldering fires, and debris. The crackle and crash of the trees as they burn and fall may be heard for a long distance. The loss is great, and may be reckoned at thousands of dollars.

The cause of the fire was accidental. A week ago a number of men were at work among the charcoal-pits which abound among the Blue Hills. In some way the sparks from the pits fell among the dry leaves and the light wood of the forest. Flames were soon started in several places, and, a strong southeasterly wind springing up, they spread rapidly. Efforts were made to check their progress, but in vain. The woodland, having been subjected to warm suns and protracted dry weather, was in condition to ignite with the approach of the devouring element. Throughout the week, without intermission, day and night, the burning has progressed, increasing in size the devastated tract, and last night it had attained to an appalling magnitude. It seemed at one time as if the entire mountain was on fire. The sky in all different directions, it being a clear night, was lurid with the reflection, the light being distinctly seen in this city.

In Wallingford and Meriden the illumination was intense. The land itself is not valuable except for the timber which it produces, but this alone makes the worth and consequent loss very great. Friday night hundreds of people visited and gazed with awe upon the magnificent but terrible spectacle. The wind has been southerly most of the time. The tract thus burned is not less than 10,000 acres in extent, and the flames are making rapid progress toward Kensington.

Burned to Death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The residence of J. T. Carter was burned here this morning. Mr. Carter went into the cellar to save some property, and was burned to death.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The Hebrew Orphan Asylum was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The wheat market opened better under the more favorable Liverpool advices and limited arrivals. Shippers hold off, and only purchase to complete cargoes. The market closes better. The offerings are light and the demand fair for completing cargoes. Winter is much firmer, and is offered sparingly. The sales are 133,000 bu at $1.04@1.05 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota; $1.15 for No. 1 Chicago spring; $1.07@1.08 for No. 2 Chicago spring; $1.05@1.06 for No. 3 Chicago spring $1.11@$1.12 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat; $1.10 in store early in the day; $1.23 for red Western; $1.26@1.28 for amber do; $1.34 for amber do to arrive, and $1.27 for white Canadian. The sales include 16,200 bu no grade Iowa at $1.04@1.05, in store; 7,700 bu No. 1 Chicago at $1.15; 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.06, in store; 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at $1.07@1.08; 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.10@1.12,—the inside price in store early in the day; 6,100 bu fair red Western, afloat, at $1.23; 7,200 bu fair red Western, in store, at $1.24; 3,700 bu amber Wabash, reported at $1.29; 1,200 bu amber Ohio at $1.27@1.28; and 15,000 bu white Michigan at $1.34@1.40.

Barley is stronger, but quiet. Sales of 500 bu ungraded Western at $1.38 in store, and two-rowed State on private terms; 50,000 bu German and French offered at $1.55 for the former and $1.52@1.53 for the latter, and 9,000 bu six-rowed State sold at $1.47.

Barley malt is steady, but quiet. Sales of 3,000 bu Canada West at $1.72 cash, and 2,000 bu four-rowed State at $1.52 on time.

Oats are better and active. The supply is light. The sales are 130,000 bu here and to arrive; new Ohio mixed at 64¾@65c, white at 65½@66c, black at 64@65c, Western mixed at 65@65½c, white at 65@66½c, the inside price in store; mixed State at 64½@65c, and white do at 66@66½c.

Rye firm, but not active. The sales are 2,000 bu Pennsylvania and State at 95c.

Corn better and quite active. The light arrivals and more seasonable weather have stimulated the inquiry. The sales are: 19,000 bu Western mixed at 93@93½c afloat, and 91½@92c in store; last evening old mixed sold afloat at 92c, and new mixed Western at 85@87c; Western white at 95@96c for new, do yellow at 99c, and 94c for old. The movement in berth freights is slow, with only moderate offerings of room. Rates without material change.

Whisky—There is a fair demand at advanced prices. Sales of 350 brls at $1.01@1.02.

The pork market is stroger, but quiet. Sales of 150 brls mess in small lots at $19.75; 250 brls do, cash, at $19.75.

Lard very active and much higher, while the light stock here creates much excitement. Sales of 550 tcs city at 14⅞@15⅛c; 300 tcs do seller next week at 15⅛@15c; 100 tcs No. 1 city, early, at 14c; 320 tcs, seller November and on the spot, Western steam, at 15¼@15⅛c. For future delivery we hear of 500 tcs, seller February, at 13⅛c; 6,500 tcs, seller six months, at 13@13½c; 6,500 tcs, seller the year, at 13@13⅛c; 2,500 tcs at the West for New York account, seller the year, at 12 15-100@12 50-100c; 3,500 tcs, cash and November, at 14c; for New York account, 58 tcs dead hog grease at 13c.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Papers Read Before the Sanitary Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The American Public-Health Association resumed its session this forenoon. Dr. H. B. Baker, Secretary of the Board of Health of Michigan, presented, on behalf of that Board, specimens of poisonous wall-paper collected in different cities in Michigan, accompanied with an explanatory text. After a discussion of the subject of wall-paper and its manufacture, a Special Committee was ordered appointed, and to report at a future meeting.

Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, President of the Association, presented a paper upon "The reciprocal relations of the public-health service and the highest educational qualifications of the medical profession."

At the afternoon session the subject of proper ventilation of school-rooms was discussed. Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, asserted that most of the public schools in the general plan of construction are faulty in the extreme, a disgrace to civilization, and a shame to humanity.

Dr. Lincoln, of the Health Department of the American Social Science Association, supplemented the remarks of Dr. Bell with a brief account of a plan proposed by the Science Association for improving the healthfulness of schools. The plan is now in course of preparation by upwards of a dozen gentlemen, each having different subjects to consider. Papers will be read on each subject and discussion invited at a public meeting to be held probably in Detroit in about six months.

At the evening session, the Hon. D. B. Eaton, of Washington, expressed the opinion that the General Government should undertake the control of the quarantine administration of the country, and Congress should enact such a law as would produce uniformity in the various States.

UTAH.

Statistics of Progress—Polygamy Declining.

A valued correspondent at Salt Lake City, under date of Nov. 6, after complimenting one of the speakers at the missionary meeting at the Grand Opera-House, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, gives us the following statistics in relation to the progress of Utah. In looking them over, it should be remembered that all the results indicated by these figures have been accomplished in a quarter of a century:

No Territorial or municipal debt.

Telegraph lines	1,100 miles
Taxes	1½ mills per $1.00
Population of Utah	150,000
Population of Salt Lake City	26,000
Exports for 1873	$10,000,000
Ore and bullion	5,000,000
Agricultural products	5,000,000
Assessment roll	22,000,000
Land cultivated (acres)	264,500
Railways (miles)	242
Schools	204
Sunday-school scholars	36,000
Woolen manufactories	6
Reduction works	34
Cotton mills	3

Mountains of silver, lead, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, and coal are found here in abundance.

The writer continues:

The facts demonstrate what Brigham Young and his people have done here, in this once sage-brush desert. They are as fixed and immutable as these mountains,—as clear as the gorgeous sunlight that illumines our vast and rich canons. Tens of thousands of our most intelligent citizens who have visited Utah since you were here will pronounce Amen to every word you uttered.

As to polygamy, it has already substantially ceased to exist, for reasons manifest to every intelligent man in the nation:

First—The old men among the Mormons have no desire to increase their households; and not a plural marriage between any distinguished Mormon of middle age and Morman woman has taken place within the last two years. Here is the proof: A packed Grand Jury has been in session here now over a month, and have presented just one man, Reynolds, for polygamy. Why not? Because the United States statutes of limitation prohibit the prosecution of polygamy in the Territories, unless the indictment is found within two years after the last marriage. Even treason and murder are barred by three years' time.

Second—But, again, there are 50,000 boys and girls in Utah between the ages of 15 and 25 years, who are the most bitter opponents of polygamy on earth. Fashion is as omnipotent among the Mormon women as the Gentile women; and the silks, laces, diamonds, furs, satins, pearls, switches, panniers, and all the paraphernalia of modern fashion, are as dear to our girls as to yours. Years ago, when every woman wore 10-cent calico and cotton hoods, polygamy might do; but now every young Mormon woman demands the entire purse and person of one entire whole Mormon man. The young man, too, no matter how uxorius, finds that one modern Mormon wife will exhaust all his means and brains to give her such costly attire as is now universally worn by young Mormon women. The railways, telegraphs, four daily papers, *Harper's Bazar*, and all the pictures of fashion, have literally turned the heads of the young misses of Utah, and Fashion has broken Brigham Young's sceptre, even in his own household.

Brigham Young's pet son is as natty and nobly a gentleman, has as sweet and fashionable a "wife," drives in as dashy a coupe, sports as aristocratic a livery, as your veriest parvenu in Chicago; lives with genteel hospitality; and, if he has more than one wife, the others are kept on the sly, as some of your Michigan and Wabash avenue gentlemen keep their mistresses.

Since 1870, so far as my knowledge goes (and I see as much—aye, more—of President Young and all his associates, than any Gentile here), polygamy has ceased almost entirely. Our Gentiles have brought civilization to these Mormons, and, as a part of it, gambling houses, bawdy houses, billiard-rooms, ten-pin-alleys, drinking hells by the hundreds,—all of which are upheld by the Federal courts here, and no one of which has ever in Utah precedent to about 1868 or 1869.

Over 100 young Mormon ladies here are subscribers to the New York *Ledger* and New York *Weekly*; and all the pictorial trash, including the *Police Gazette*, is read with avidity by the young Mormon people. They feasted on the Beecher scandal.

Barring this one sin, which so arouses the Gentile Christians of the East, this people are the most honest, industrious, temperate, chaste, benevolent, prudent people on this Continent. Although they own thirty cities, and export $10,000,000 per annum, yet there is not a single dollar of public debt against the towns, cities, counties, or Territory. "This is the only portion of the United States territory free from debt; and no Mormon officeholder ever yet proved a defaulter." Let Dr. Fowler and the Rev. Mr. Lyford gainsay this if they can.

As to the theocratic power of President Young, it is all bosh. Why does not Dr. Fowler attack the Catholic Pope, the Catholic Bishop, or the Episcopal Bishop of Illinois? Out of 140,000 Mormons in Utah, President Young, by his wisdom and Patriarchal Government, has secured the affection and reverence of a large part; yet the leading men here, like Hooper, and Jennings, and Sharp, and Little, with even the members of his own family, are not half as much controlled by the President as were the immediate followers of Bishop Whitehouse in Chicago. In business-matters, in social relations, in his particular religious views, he is looked up to—worshiped, you may say—as a Catholic or an Episcopal Bishop is in Chicago. But, for political power, for party Jesuitism, he is in no manner comparable to Dr. Newman, the Methodistic Consular circumnavigator of the world. All business-men here who attend to their own business are as untrameled and unaffected by Mormonism as the same class of men are in Chicago by the Catholic hierarchy; and who says to the contrary utters a gross, palpable untruth. Your friend, G. C. B.

Miss Jackson.

Washington (Nov. 10) Dispatch to the New York Times.

There has been some adverse criticism in private circles for a day or two in consequence of the employment in the Treasury Department of a Miss Jackson, daughter of the man who shot Col. Ellsworth at the beginning of the War. Finally, an account of her dismissal and restoration by order of President Grant has been published. It is not even an incorrect and garbled narrative, but it is absolutely false. The facts are as follows: Miss Jackson was appointed during Judge Richardson's Secretaryship, but it was not known at the time that she was the daughter of the Jackson who killed Ellsworth. She has proved herself an excellent clerk, and has been at least once promoted for efficiency. It was not until a few days ago that Mr. McCartee learned the unpleasant fact above noted, and he at once recommended her dismissal. Secretary Bristow, having learned the story, assumed the whole responsibility of retaining the lady in the department. There was no ground whatever for her dismissal except the relationship, for which she can scarcely be held responsible. Her record in the department was excellent, and so far as it went warranted her retention. Secretary Bristow says if it had been a question of giving her the appointment in the first instance, he would probably have decided it adversely, deeming it proper that daughters and widows of soldiers in the Union army seeking places should have the preference. To dismiss her now, for no reason but her parentage, he would regard as a punishment which he was not authorized to administer. At any rate he assumes the responsibility, and says, so far as he knows, the President had no knowledge of the case. Col. Mosby did not appear in it, and he was influenced alone by his own feelings and judgment. No doubt the raid on Miss Jackson was organized by some one who wanted her place, and it is noticeable that most is made of the affair by those who have been loudest in demanding that the war should be forgotten.

Love's Revenge.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Some five or six weeks ago a young man named Charles Perrin, 23 years old, and a carpenter by trade, fell in love with a good-looking girl whose parents live on Orchard street. Charles has red hair and a freckled face, and although the young lady treated him courteously when he called at the house, she had her mind made up that she could never wed a red-haired man. After an acquaintance of three weeks he asked her to become Mrs. Perrin, and was greatly taken down when she told him she couldn't think of such a thing. Charles then sought to have the old folks put in a good word for him, but they declined to interfere. He continued his visits, perhaps hoping to soften the girl's heart, but Thursday evening the crisis came. He went to the house with a bottle of acid in his pocket, prepared to spoil her beauty if she did not give him a favorable answer. There was no one at home but the girl and her mother, and Perrin first wanted the girl to take a walk with him. She refused to go, and he asked to see her alone. She also refused this request, and the lover had just got ready to draw the bottle from his pocket when something bit him. He thought it was a dog, but it wasn't. The cork had worked out of the bottle, and his coat-tails were turning brick-color at the rate of a yard a minute. The acid wasn't content with the coat-tails, but struck out for flesh, and in about a minute the young man was dancing around the house as if to escape a bullet. Shouting and whooping he got out of doors and threw off most of his clothing and rolled in the mud, and it was some time before any one could find out whether he had snakes in his boots or had sat down on a brad-awl. He was so badly burned that two men had to help him to his boarding-house on Fifth street, where a physician dressed the burns. There is a good deal of laughter at his expense, and if he makes his appearance at the house again he will be arrested, as he told one of his friends in advance that he meant the acid for the girl.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Valuable Discovery.

DR. J. P. MILLER, a practicing physician at 327 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., has discovered that the extract of cranberries and hemp cures headache, dyspeptic, nervous, and sick headache, and nervousness. Prepared in pills, 50 cents a box, and sent by mail by the Doctor, or by Lord, Smith & Co., 86 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WOOLEN GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE

ON THE

WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

OFFER

Special Bargains in Woolens and Housekeeping Goods.

One case White Domet Flannels, 12½ cents yard.
Good White Domet Flannels, 20 cents.
White all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards.
Good White Shaker Domet Flannels, 20 cts.
Red all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards.
Heavy red Twilled Flannels, 25c upward.
Plaid Flannels, 25 cts upwards.
Medicated Flannels, White and Red Shaker Flannels, and Shirting Flannels at very low prices.
Elegant Line of real Welsh Embroidered Flannels.
Good White Blankets, $3 a pair and up.
Colored Blankets and Comfortables very cheap.
Excellent Black Waterproof Cloths, 75 cts.
Better quality Waterproofs, 90 cts.
A special bargain in Waterproof at $1, worth $1.40.
Regular $1.50 Waterproof at $1.25.
Black Beavers, $1.50, $3, and upward.
Overcoatings from $2.50 up.
Dark Union Cassimeres, 37½ cts.
All-Wool Cassimeres, 50 cts, and $1.
Bargains in highest grades of Cassimeres.
6-4 extra fine Cassimeres reduced from $6.50 to $5.25.
Fine Broadcloths and Coatings at close prices.

GREAT WEST SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Men's Underwear!

Our stock includes everything desirable of English, Scotch, or American manufacture, in all the grades, styles, shapes, and sizes, colored or white, Merino, Wool, or Silk. "Cartwright & Warner's" and "Brettle's" Silk, in full supply at lowest prices. A special lot of Scarlet Scotch Wool Shirts offered unusually cheap.

Half Hose

Of every description, plain or fancy, light or heavy thread, in all sizes. Cardigan Jackets, Silk and Wool Mufflers, Scarfs, Hdkfs., Ties, and Fancies in endless and attractive assortments.

Zephyr Goods

Of all kinds, in fresh and changing styles, constantly arriving.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.,

60 & 62 Washington-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

By a Philadelphia Jobbing [illegible] Goods House, an established [illegible] Address [illegible] full particulars [illegible] lense, etc.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The bank clearings to-day were $4,200,000, an increase over those of yesterday. This figure is much higher than the average of the last few weeks, or of the corresponding period of preceding years. These clearings are the exact measure and expression of the improvement in the business of the city, which is perceived and admitted on all sides. For several weeks the different branches of trade, with a temporary exception in the case of those dependent on the purchase of winter supplies, have been steadily gaining; and the cold weather now supplies the impetus needed by these exceptions.

The orders from the country for currency were large again to-day, although the movement of currency in that direction has not yet been felt by all the banks in the same degree. The large receipts of hogs show that the packing season is fairly begun; and so long as hogs are to come in currency must go out.

The general business of the banks is good; miscellaneous borrowing is active, and sufficient in amount to give fair, if not full, employment to the resources of the banks. Rates of discount are 10 per cent to customers who borrow all the year round; other and independent borrowers, with satisfactory collaterals, can get loans at concessions of 2 or 3 per cent from the nominal quotation. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent.

New York exchange was weak to-day. The nominal price was 50c premium between banks for $1,000, but it was hard to sell at that rate. The rate is expected to decline rapidly in face of the shipments of provisions East.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Syndicate is believed by the agents of our Government at London to have the best of prospects for completing the negotiation of the loan in the time allotted them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent at the end of this month.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

The woolen manufacturers of New England, like the cotton manufacturers, have determined upon a very considerable restriction of their production. The cause of this policy is, of course, the unremunerative price at which many woolen products have been selling during the past year. This protective movement is sustained by nearly all the largest members of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and will cause a stoppage of from 25 to 50 per cent of the machinery. Among the effects aimed at is a reduction of the prices of raw material and of the rate of wages.

PACIFIC MINING COMPANIES.

The mining companies of the Pacific coast are said to have called on their stockholders this year for assessments to the amount of $5,400,000. Their dividends have been $9,800,000, which is about $2,000,000 less than last year. The Gould & Curry Mine, which won a world-wide reputation by its dividends in 1860 and 1861, has failed to pay a cent for the last four years. Its total dividends so far have been $3,826,800, and its total assessments $1,532,000. In Hale & Norcross, $1,600,000 has been paid in dividends, and now the forty-fourth assessment brings the total of the assessments up to $1,450,000. The Savage Mine has paid $4,460,000 in dividends, and as yet has only required $1,664,000, but is still calling for more.

SILVER CHANGE.

The substitution of silver small coin for the fractional paper currency is again under discussion. Silver coin is worth no more now in gold than greenbacks. The fall of the value of silver is general the world over, and is likely to last.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The great strength conferred upon a bank by the creation of a large surplus fund is illustrated by a recent incident in the history of the Belfast Banking Company. This bank has been the victim of the first great banking fraud that has been committed in Ireland since the establishment of joint-stock banks half a century ago. Two of its most trusted officers defrauded it of $700,000. The reserve of the bank was so large that the Directors were at once able to write off the entire loss. They have also decided to increase the profit and loss account to equal $500,000, being now over $305,000, and to restore the "rest" fund to its original integrity of $1,250,000. To enable the management to effect this, they desire shareholders to be content, for some time to come, *with a dividend of 20 per cent per annum*. Previous to the fraud the shares sold at £129 on a par of £25. This is a wonderful bank exhibit, probably equaling, if it does not surpass, that of any banking establishment in the world. Notwithstanding the defalcation, the shares continue to be quoted at quadruple par.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
United States 6s of '81	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int.	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅝	113⅛
United States 5-20s of '65, ex. int.	115	115¼
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
10-40s	113	113¼
United States new 5s of '81, ex. int.	111⅛	111⅜
United States currency 6s	118⅛	118⅜
Gold (full weight)	109¾	110¼
Gold exchange	110	110¼
Sterling, sixty days	....	485½
Sterling, sight	....	489
Cable transfers	....	490½
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int	Par & int
Cook County 7s	99½ & int	Par & int
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	....	Par & int
West Chicago park-bonds	....	93 & int

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote:

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
London	485½	489
Paris	515¼	511¼
Hamburg and Bremen	95¼	96¼
Berlin	71½	72¼
Frankfort	40⅝	41½
Holland	41	41½
Denmark		55½
Sweden		27½
Norway		110½
Call transfers:		
London		490½
Paris		510¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Customs receipts, $307,000.

Treasury disbursements, $237,000.

Money, 2½@3½.

Gold quiet and firm, opened at 110¼, closing at 110⅛.

Clearings, $21,636,000.

Carrying rates, 1, 2, 2½, and 3.

Sterling, 485@485½ for sixty days, and 488½@489 for sight.

Governments stronger and advanced at noon, afterwards dull, closing strong. Railroads quiet, with the largest dealings in Central Pacific.

Stock market opened heavy and lower. The refusal of the Pacific Mail Directors to accept the propositions of the Pacific Railroads had a depressing effect on Pacific Mail and Union Pacific early in the day. In the afternoon the market improved, but closed quiet and weak in tone. The decline ranged from ⅛ to ¾ per cent, the extreme having been made in Ohio & Mississippi. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Western Union, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 44,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Toledo, Wabash & Western, 20,000 Ohio & Mississippi.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	118⅜
Coupons, '62	111⅜	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	114⅛	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅜	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, new	117⅝	Currency 6s	118⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	75	N. Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	75	N. Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	36		

STOCKS.

Canton	62	St. Paul	34⅞
Western Union Tel	79⅝	St. Paul pfd	53
Quicksilver	32½	Wabash	31⅞
Adams Express	119	Wabash pfd	38
Wells, Fargo	80	Ft. Wayne	93¼
American Express	62	Terre Haute	7
U. S. Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	20
Pacific Mail	44⅞	Chicago & Alton	101¼
New York Central	102	Chicago & Alton pfd	107½
Erie	28¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝
Erie pfd	45	Cleve., Cin. & Col	64
Harlem	130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¼
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	82⅝
Michigan Central	77	Indiana Central	11⅝
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	88½	Illinois Central	98¼
Northwestern	39⅞	Union Pacific bonds	90
Northwestern pfd	54⅛	Union Pacific stock	35⅞
Rock Island	98⅝	Central Pacific stock	95⅜
New Jersey Central	106⅝	Del., Lack. & W	109¼

REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Nov. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, undivided 2-5 of 144x180 1-10 ft, dated Nov. 7	$ 10,000
Cottage Grove av, n e corner of Twenty-fourth st, Lots 1 and 2, with building, dated Oct. 2	23,500
The premises No. 536 Michigan av; also 925 and 927 Wabash av, dated Nov. 5. (Ezra B. Lincoln to George Sedgwick)	25,500
Western av, between Taylor and Filmore sts, e f, 48x112 ft, dated Nov. 11	5,200
Rumsey st, 25 ft n of Emily st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Nov. 9	600
Same as the above, dated Nov. 9	925
Milwaukee av, 60 ft s e of Rucker st, s w f, 75 ft, triangle, dated Nov. 11	10,000
The premises Nos. 13 and 15 Fay st, dated May 28	8,000
Summer st, 312 ft s of west Fifteenth st, w f, 24x127 ft, dated April 20	600
Wabansia av, 105 ft w of McHenry st, s f, 25x105 ft, with building, dated Nov. 10	5,000
Flournoy st, between Genesee and Central Park avs, n f, 50x123 ft, dated Oct. 14	700
Larrabee st, 104 ft s of Elm st, w f, 26x100 ft, dated Sept. 2	6,000
Lincoln av, 154 2-10 ft s e of Orchard st, n e f, 50x105 ft, dated Oct. 24	2,700
Clinton st, 59 4-10 ft n of Forquer st, e f, 59 4-10x50 ft, dated June 27, 1873	4,500
Twenty-fifth st, 250 ft e of South Park av, n f, 25x142 ft, with brick building, dated Sept. 30	18,000
Larrabee st, 164 ft n of Hobbie st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated July 9, 1872	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-first st, 390 ft w of Langley st, s f, 25x180½ ft, dated Nov. 11	$ 2,000
Sixty-third st, 624 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 29½x124 ft, dated Aug. 2	750
Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 3 of Blair's part w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 29	1,200
Michigan av, near Sixty-second st, w f, 99x170 ft, dated Nov. 12	7,500

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	4,680	6,013	3,941	10,695
Wheat, bu	34,650	84,270	17,491	120,042
Corn, bu	28,080	50,785	36,353	154,402
Oats, bu	18,310	29,240	45,286	92,082
Rye, bu	1,490	1,137	391	....
Barley, bu	13,782	15,900	15,032	15,067
Grass seed, lbs	49,158	20,070	22,184	39,000
Flax seed, lbs	46,000	23,000	67,084	....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	35,585	21,146	20,000
Curedmeats, lbs	2,400	309,900	758,530	1,557,283
Beef, brls	305	300	803	....
Pork, brls	230	104	1,932	1,630
Lard, lbs	2,346	27,520	397,850	228,940
Tallow, lbs	27,680	33,680	120,000	40,452
Butter, lbs	45,677	71,910	41,750	24,280
Dres'd hogs, No	35	66	....	....
Live hogs, No	33,830	17,988	8,667	2,316
Cattle, No	2,847	1,678	1,389	365
Sheep, No	1,868	538	....	....
Hides, lbs	185,524	176,860	211,540	301,447
Highwines, brls	174	151	434	155
Wool, lbs	67,460	74,179	100,130	55,929
Potatoes, bu	19,992	7,213	3,670	2,290
Lumber, ft	4,867,000	1,389,000	2,122,422	1,704,000
Shingles, ft	8,285,000	630,000	1,178,000	1,180,000
Lath, No	750,000	500,000	101,852	147,000
Salt, brls	7,000	....	3,825	2,964

Also the following, without comparisons:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Poultry, lbs	10,523	....
Poultry, coops	347	....
Game, pkgs	390	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,013	1,102
Cheese, bxs	897	402
Dried fruits, lbs	48,043	....
Green apples, brls	10,460	465
Beans, bu	5	369
Hay, tons	179	20
Hops, lbs	4,085	16,400
Fish, pkgs	2,627	72

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,376 bu wheat, 387 bu corn, 5,769 bu oats, 2,082 bu rye, 4,487 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars No. 1 spring, 90 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do; 2 cars no grade do (125 wheat); 5 cars high mixed corn, 26 cars No. 2 do, 60 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade do (96 corn, of which 34 are old); 1 car white oats, 9 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do; 3 cars, No. 2 rye; 14 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (258 cars), 98,000 bu. Inspected out: 60,756 bu wheat, 45,134 bu corn, 54,210 bu oats, 4,810 bu rye, 28,704 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, and most of them were active. The feeling in some departments was quite buoyant, and largely due to continued small receipts, which were understood to indicate that higher prices are needed to bring out the grain from the country. The shipping movement was tame, and very unsatisfactory, there not being much demand for anything on Eastern account, except provisions.

The amount of dry goods distributed was not large, but showed some increase as compared with the few preceding days, and, at the late revision in prices of domestic cottons, the market presents a steady tone. Groceries were quiet, almost to dullness. Few buyers were to be seen, nor were the orders received through the mails as large in the aggregate as might be expected at this stage of the season. Prices were without pronounced change, though the quotations were more or less freely shaded all around. Butter was fairly active, with prices steadier than at the beginning of the week. Cheese remains quiet and easy. No changes were noticeable in the situation of the dried-fruit market, foreign varieties continuing active and firm, while domestics rule quiet and easy. The coal and wood markets were reported slightly more active. Pig iron is quiet at about steady prices. Stocks are much lighter than in past seasons at a corresponding period, but are thought to be adequate. Bagging, leather, and tobacco were unchanged.

Lumber was firm, and fairly active in a retail way. The offerings at the docks were liberal and the demand moderate. Common lumber, particularly such as was suitable for fencing, sold rapidly. Building materials were unchanged. A light demand for hardware was reported, but prices were for the most part sustained. The wool, hop, and seed markets present few new features. The stock of hops in brewers' hands is very light, and they will probably enter the market soon. No change in prices is likely to occur at present, but, as the foreign demand keeps up, the market is firm. The late inquiry for clover seed has caused dealers to advance their prices, and prime sold to-day at $5.20. Timothy and flax were unchanged. The hay market was firm under a good inquiry, and light offerings, except of prairie. Local competition caused a firmer hide market, and green cured were ruling at 9½c. Potatoes were in fair supply but very firm, under a good demand, choice being held higher. Poultry was dull and weak under excessive offerings. Game and eggs were firmer.

Highwines were in good demand, and firm at the advance noted yesterday, at which all the offerings were taken. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 96½c per gallon. The market closed strong at this figure, when New York was quoted higher at $1.02.

Lake freights were dull and little better than nominal, at 4c for corn, and 4½@4¾c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Shippers wanted but little room, and preferred that by propellers, which would take small lots. A total of 5 charters was reported, which will carry out 10,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn, and 90,000 bu oats.

We note that freights by lake are active in Toledo, where 5c was paid yesterday to carry corn to Buffalo against 4¼c for the much greater distance from Chicago.

Provisions were very active, and very strong, though irregularly so. It was the first real trading day of the season. There was an urgent demand for all descriptions of product, and under it prices advanced rapidly, though in a fluctuating way. The hogs now coming in exhibit some improvement in quality, but they are still "thin" by comparison with former years, promising a light yield of everything but meats. Added to this is the fact that our stocks of product are literally bare, the market being cleaned up to an extent not known in the previous history of the trade for many years past. This is the case not only in Chicago, but at nearly all other points, and the product is wanted for present consumption as fast as it can be put up for markets. This with the existence of a very large short interest naturally causes strength. The presence of numerous orders on the floor to-day for cash product was supplemented by an anxious movement on the part of the shorts, and one of our prominent packers was busy picking up all the year lard he could find, apparently satisfied that prices will go still higher. The awakening in Europe is surprising. An advance of not less than 4s 6d per 112 lbs was reported from Liverpool to-day, making the total rise there during the past ten days 10s 9d; it sold at 59s 3d less than two weeks ago. New York was also stronger to-day. Mess pork advanced 65@70c per brl on options, and 25c on cash lots. Lard advanced 35@50c per 100 lbs all round on options, and even more on cash lots. Meats were quoted ⅛@¼c higher, the demand being chiefly for lots that have been fully cured, of which there are none on hand. Fifteen days in salt is the longest time of any meats offered for speedy delivery. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $18.40@18.50; do seller November, nominal; do, seller the year, $18.40@18.50; do, seller January and February, $18.50@18.60; do, seller February, $18.90@19.00; do, seller March, $19.30@19.35; prime mess, $15.75@16.00; and extra prime, $12.75@13.00. Lard, cash, $13.95@14.00; do, seller the year, $12.55@12.60; do, seller January and February, $12.60@12.65; do, seller February, $12.72½@12.75; do, seller March, $13.00 asked. Sweet-pickled hams, 10½@10¾c for 16@15 lb average, fresh cured; green hams, 15@16 lbs average, 9½@9⅝c for November; green meats quoted at 5¾@5⅞c for shoulders, 9c for short ribs, and 9¼c for short clear; dry-salted meats, loose, at 6¾c for shoulders, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs, 9⅝c for long clears, 9⅝@9¾c for short clears, and 9¼@9½c for Cumberlands. The same boxed, ½c above those prices. Long clears and short ribs, boxed, 9¾@10c, seller November; do short clears, 10¼c; do, shoulders, 7c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, $8.25; extra mess do, $9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, 8¼@8½c; grease nominal at 5½@7c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $18.50; 130 brls do at $18.00; 250 brls do seller the year at $18.35; 500 brls do at $18.15; 1,250 brls do at $18.00; 500 brls do at $17.95; 1,250 brls do at $17.90; 500 brls do seller January and February at $18.30; 500 brls do at $18.25; 1,000 brls do at $18.00; 500 brls do seller February at $19.00; 1,250 brls do at $18.95; 250 brls do at $18.90; 250 brls do at $18.87½; 1,500 brls do at $18.75; 250 brls do at $18.70; 1,000 brls do at $18.65; 250 brls do at $18.60; 250 brls do seller March at $19.15; 250 brls do at $19.00; 750 tcs lard at $14.00; 600 tcs do at $13.75; 500 tcs do seller the year at $12.60; 250 tcs do at $12.55; 250 tcs do at $12.45; 1,000 tcs do at $12.37½; 2,250 tcs do at $12.35; 1,000 tcs do, seller February, at $12.75; 500 tcs do at $12.70; 2,000 tcs do at $12.65; 6,000 tcs do at $12.50; 1,000 tcs do at $12.45; 20 boxes shoulders at 6¾c; 80 boxes short ribs at 10c; 60 boxes do at 9¾c; 260 boxes long and short clear, seller November, at 10c; 4,000 pcs and 60,000 lbs green hams, seller November, at 9⅝c, average 15 lbs.

Dressed hogs were quiet and strong. Sales were reported of 6 at $7.50 per 100 lbs.

Flour was in moderate demand, chiefly for the better grades, on local account, the inquiries from shippers being very small. The market was firm, in sympathy with wheat, though stocks are ample. Buckwheat flour was dull, and still weak. Bran was in fair demand, and steady at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40; 200 brls do, low, at $4.00; 1,550 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $3.62½; 50 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.00; 75 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,375 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00; 20 tons do at $15.50 on track; 40 tons at $15.00 at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Choice to favorite winters	$ 5.75@ 6.25
Common to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Choice spring extras	4.60@ 5.00
Fair shipping do	4.25@ 4.50
Patent spring extras	6.50@ 9.00
Superfines	3.00@ 3.75
Rye flour	5.00@ 5.25
Buckwheat flour	6.00@ 6.50
Bran	15.50@16.00

Wheat was active, and options rather quiet on cash lots, and averaged fully 1c higher than yesterday, the feeling being strong, though variable. Liverpool was quoted steady, but New York was higher, with a fair demand, and our receipts were again light, only 125 car-loads being inspected into store this morning. The market was stimulated early, too, by the rumor which gained circulation last evening, to the effect that freight room had been taken to move out about 150,000 bu. That rumor was not confirmed to-day, but the effect remained, and the general feeling was strong, though some operators charged that it was chiefly due to the manipulations of a prominent long, who wanted to sell out. There was a good deal of cash wheat offered privately, in "blocks," that was not taken, inquiry being chiefly for options to deliver after this month. There was only a moderate inquiry on shipping account, the strength being mostly speculative. Seller December opened at 87⅞c, advanced to 88¼c, fell back to 87⅞c, rose to 87⅞c, and closed at 87⅝c. Seller January sold at 88⅛@89⅛c, and closed at 88⅝c. Seller the month sold at 86⅛@87⅛c, closing at 86⅞c. Cash No. 2 spring closed at 86⅝c for regular, to 86⅞c for fresh receipts; No. 1 do nominally at 91½@92c; No. 3 do at 82c; and rejected do at 77½@78c. Minnesota wheat was quiet, closing firm at 91c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at 86⅞c; 9,600 bu do at 86⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 86⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 86⅛c; 11,800 bu do at 86⅛c; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 82½c; 3,200 bu do at 82⅛c; 7,600 bu do at 82c; 400 bu rejected spring at 78c; 800 bu do at 77½; 3,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern (Minnesota) at 99c, 400 bu do at 97c; 2,800 bu No. 2 do (Minnesota) at 91c; 400 bu do at 87c. Total 64,200 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and advanced ½c beyond the highest point touched yesterday, the average of the day being 1⅛c higher. Liverpool was quoted firm, and New York was about 1c higher, while our receipts were again very light, with fair shipments, giving a steady decrease in the stocks of old in store. This stimulated a better speculative demand for old, while the consumptive inquiry for new was good, in proportion to the supply. There were again rumors that the market for this month bids fair to be practically cornered, and several of the shorts made haste to fill, in consequence. Seller the month opened at 75c, declined to 74⅝c, advanced to 75½c, and closed at 74⅞c. Seller the year sold at 72⅛@73⅛c, closing at 73c. Seller May sold at 68⅝@69c; and new No. 2 seller January at 65c. Cash No. 2 closed at 75c; new do at 68c; old rejected at 72, and new do at 65c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 75½c; 1,200 bu do at 75¼c; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 75½c; 38,000 bu do at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74⅞c; 24,400 bu do at 74⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 74⅝c; 9,200 bu do at 74½c; 400 bu new No. 2 at 68; 1,200 bu rejected old at 72c; 800 bu do at 70c; 3,200 bu do new at 65c; 400 bu, by sample, new shelled at 66c; 1,600 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; 80 bu do, ear, at 60c. Total, 97,800.

Oats were more active, and ½@⅝c higher under a better demand, with very light receipts this morning, a firmer tone in New York, and a more active shipping movement yesterday, with arrangements to-day to ship out 90,000 bu additional. This promises to reduce our stocks to a low point by the close of the week, leaving very little to go round in satisfaction of option trades. Hence the short interest were on the alert, and bought up all that was offered to the end of the session. Seller the month opened at 47⅞c, and advanced to 48½c at the close. Seller the year sold at 47⅛@47⅝c, closing at the outside. Seller December sold at 47⅝@47¾c, and seller January at 48c. Cash No. 2 closed with buyers at 48½c, and rejected at 45¼c. Cash sales were reported of 26,600 bu No. 2 at 48½c; 26,000 bu do at 48c; 8,600 bu do at 47⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 47⅝c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 50c; 2,400 bu do at 49½c; 600 bu rejected at 45½c; 600 bu do at 45c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 52c; 600 bu do mixed at 51c; 600 bu do at 50½c; 1,200 bu do at 50c. Total, 72,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, and a shade firmer, under a continued light supply, the daily receipts being scarcely sufficient to supply the local consumption. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 85½c; 1,200 bu do at 85c; and 400 bu by sample on track at 86c.

Barley was in active demand, and advanced 3@5c under light receipts, which made holders careless to sell, as they claim that if present prices do not bring forward the barley in greater volume it must be because the stocks in the country are light, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. California is contributing rather freely, but the cost of bringing that barley here overland is great enough to prevent competition with Western barley, unless at good prices. Seller the month opened at $1.21, advanced to $1.24, and closed at $1.23. Seller December sold at 1.21@1.25, closing at $1.24. Cash No. 3 closed at $1.23 for regular, and No. 3 at $1.15 for A., D. & Co.'s receipts, and $1.13 elsewhere. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.25; 5,400 bu do at $1.24; 4,600 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu do at $1.22½; 800 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.15; 2,000 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 2,800 bu do at $1.12; 2,800 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu rejected at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.02; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 1,800 bu do at 98c; 400 bu by sample at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.22; 800 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 400 bu do at $1.18, delivered. Total, 30,800 bu.

The grain afloat on the Erie Canal yesterday was reported at 1,309,000 bu wheat, 258,000 bu corn, 277,000 bu oats, and 385,000 bu barley.

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM ENGLAND.

Saward's Coal Circular gives the following figures, showing the exports of coal from England for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1874, as compared with same time in 1873:

To	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Russia	565,305	802,412
Sweden and Norway	589,342	675,591
Denmark	427,850	482,323
Germany	1,220,251	1,544,529
Holland	340,034	333,322
France	1,779,987	1,721,301
Spain and Canaries	453,554	438,927
Italy	623,959	667,446
Turkey	188,111	267,187
Egypt	422,502	452,182
Brazil	278,912	271,621
Malta	202,495	231,021
British India	353,929	447,403
Other countries	1,998,233	1,975,305
Total	9,444,474	10,310,570

For the past nine months, compared with the corresponding period of 1873, the exports of coal and coke have increased over 870,000 tons in quantity, while the total value has decreased almost three-quarters of a million sterling. The greater part of the increase in the quantity exported is due to the requirements of Russia and Germany.

THE LAW ABOUT CORNERS, AND THE EQUITIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

1. Is the making and running of a corner in grain, upon the Board of Trade, contrary to the laws of our country?

2. If contrary to the laws of the country, does it follow that such transactions are unmercantile upon that Board?

3. If unmercantile, and it could be shown that one of the most perfect and complete corners ever made had been made and run by one of the officers of that Board, high in authority, and that neither his action had been disowned nor the officer censured either by the Board itself or by its Board of Direction, would it not follow that the Board, by its silence and inaction, approves of and indorses unmercantile transactions?

These are questions which I am unable to answer to my own satisfaction, and will be obliged if you will give me the assistance of your logic. OUTSIDER.

ANSWER.

It is an offense against the law of the State of Illinois to run a corner in grain; but there are very many things which must be take taken into the account before we can decide justly whether or not the corner is an unmercantile transaction, and whether or not such a law is unfair to the extent of protecting one class of traders in produce as against another class.

When a man sells short, that is, agrees to deliver a certain quantity of produce within a given time, and does not actually own the property at the time of making such agreement, he does so generally because he hopes to be able to buy if in at a less price than that at which he has sold it, the difference in the two prices being his profit. The person who buys in this transaction agrees to pay a certain price for the property delivered at the time agreed upon, because he hopes that the market will advance in the meantime, so that he can sell out at a profit.

Whatever the law may say about it, there can be no doubt as to the equities of the case, in this one thing: that any man has the moral right to buy as much property as is offered to him, at a price which is satisfactory to both buyer and seller, provided only that he has the money with which to pay for the property when it is delivered. And he has the same undoubted right, a natural right which no law should take away from him, to buy the property for delivery at some agreed time in the future, as he has to buy it for delivery at the instant the purchase is made. We presume there are few who will dispute the equal right of any man or set of men to sell short, provided they are prepared to live up to their contracts. To deny that is to deny the right of the publisher of a newspaper to take pay for his paper in advance, or the right of a builder to contract to erect a house, when at the time of signing the contract he does not own a single one of the bricks or beams that will be used in the structure. The *advisability* of selling produce short is another matter, which can only be determined in each individual case. We may remark, however, that such short selling often facilitates trade greatly. The country buyer of produce who sells 5,000 bu of wheat to be delivered next month, knows what he can pay the farmer for it as it is brought in to him by the wagon-load, and is often able to take the produce offered him, when he could not afford to take the risk if not allowed to sell till he had the grain actually in hand. So, too, the packer, who sells 1,000 brls of pork ahead, knows what he can afford to pay for his hogs, and can make arrangements to pay the wages of his men, in full confidence that he will not have to wait for a market when the property is ready for delivery.

Both the buyer and the seller take the chances of the market going against them, and there is only one way in which the integrity of the commercial fabric can be preserved. That is by allowing to each party equal rights in the enforcement of the terms of the contract; and providing the means for punishing either, who shall stoop to mean tricks to avoid the performance of what both had agreed to do.

The Board of Trade is, itself, in great measure responsible for the abuses called "corners" by its artificial system of rules, and its crowding practices. By trading in seller the month, instead of agreeing to buy and sell for delivery within (say) thirty days from the date of the contract, its members make their trades culminate together, whereas a corner would be almost impossible if transactions were scattered so that they would not all mature at the same minute; and their rules for conduct in the event of non-fulfillment of contract are not based on equity, however they may stand in law. If the Board would rule that in such cases the party failing to deliver should pay the actual damages accruing to the other party from such failure, or quit, it would at once place itself right before the world, and do very much towards preventing corners by its members.

Our correspondent should remember that, if an operator on the short side has the right to move heaven and earth to beat down prices, the operator on the other side has an equal right to do his best to turn the market in his favor. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. Our correspondent should also remember that corners would be impossible if people would not sell property which they do not own, and that the short is therefore responsible for the corner fully as much as is the person to whom he sells. Of course, any mercantile (or unmercantile) conduct that would be reprehensible in an ordinary member of the Board of Trade would be worthy of censure in a Director of that body.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon and advanced ½c early, but subsequently declined, closing a shade easier than in the morning. Seller December sold at 88⅛c, closing at 87⅞c; seller November at 86⅞@87c, closing at 86⅞@86⅝c. Corn closed lower, ranging from 75½c down to 74½c, closing at 74⅝c for the month, and seller the year at 72⅝c. Oats sold at 48½c for the month and 47⅝@47⅛c for the year, the latter closing at the inside. Mess pork and lard were fairly active and 15c lower. Sales of the former include 500 brls seller the year at $18.25; 250 brls seller February at $18.90; 500 brls seller February at $18.75; 500 brls seller February at $18.70; 250 brls seller March at $19.00. Of lard: 750 tcs seller the year at $12.37½; 250 tcs seller the year at $12.35; 500 tcs seller February at $12.70; 500 tcs seller February at $12.67½; 500 tcs seller February at $12.65; 500 tcs seller February at $12.62½. Mess pork closed at $18.70, and lard at $12.60 seller February. Three vessels were engaged for about 6,000 bu wheat at 4¼@4½c to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $1.93@1.95.

BEANS—Were in good demand and firm. Choice mediums sold at $1.90@1.95, and fair to good do at $1.50@1.75.

BUTTER—Prices range the same as on the earlier days of the week, where at the moment they are steady and firm. Fair activity was apparent to-day, both on local and Eastern account, and the annexed quotations were easily maintained: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@38c; medium to good grades, 23@27c; inferior to common, 17@22c.

BAGGING—As yet no noticeable increase in the demand has resulted from the late reduction of prices, but jobbers are not inclined to make any further concessions, and the market may be considered steady and firm at the prices following: Stark, 33½c; Lewiston, 31c; Montaup, 31c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 29½c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; gunnies, single, 16@17c; do double, 26@27c; wool sacks, 55@57c.

BROOM-CORN—Was fairly active and firm. Quotations: Extra hurl, 10@11c; No. 1 hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 8½@9½c; do, that will work itself into a common to fair broom, 7@8c; choice stalk braid, 8@9c; inferior brush, 6½@7½c; crooked, 3½@6½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues fair, and prices are generally maintained: Stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York stucco, $3.00@4.00; Louisville and Utica cement, $2.00; Akron do, $1.75 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ₩ brl; lime in bulk, 70c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@2.25 ₩ brl; plastering-hair, ₩ bu 40c; building-brick (common), $5.75@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Sales to a fair aggregate were effected at prices not essentially different from those heretofore prevalent, but the market displays a lack of firmness, and unless business revives there is likely to be a reduction in prices. Stocks are ample. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Western do, mild, 14@15c; lower grades, 9½@13c.

COAL—A better demand is noted since the change in the weather, but the volume of sales is not large, as in former seasons at a like period, orders being mostly for small amounts. We advance our quotations of Hocking Valley to $7.00. Other varieties remain unchanged. Lehigh, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, range, $9.50; Lackawanna, other sizes, $9.00; Pennsylvania cannel, $9.00; Indiana cannel, $8.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in request, more particularly pork barrels, at recent prices. Sales include 1 car tierces at $1.50, and 4 cars pork barrels at $1.35. Pork barrels, $1.35; lard tierces, $1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $7.50@8.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c.

EGGS—Fresh were firm at 22@24c. There was a good local demand, and shippers were also buying. Pickled ranged from 17@20c.

FISH—Prices remain substantially the same as for a fortnight past, where, almost without exception, they are firmly held. Trade is quiet and may be expected to continue so for some time yet. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.35; No. 2 do, $5.15@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.20; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz ₩ case, $9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continued activity is displayed in the foreign fruits market and the tenor of prices remains firm. In domestic fruits there is less doing, and as the receipts continue to increase, an easy feeling is being developed. A decline in apples and peaches seems likely to occur before many days as there is no demand for large lots at the current rates: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, new, 19@20c; figs, layers, new, 22c; Turkish prunes, old, 11½@12c; do new, 14@14½c; French prunes, new, 15½@16c; raisins, layers, new, $3.30@3.40; do, old, $2.90@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $4.00@4.20; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, old, 6½@7c; do new, 7½c; citron, 36@38c; lemon peel, 22@23c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, new, 7½@8½c; new Indiana and Illinois, 6@7c; Southern, 5½@6½c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; do mixed, 6½@7c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, new, 11@11½c; raspberries, new, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 18@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 14@15c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c. Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—The apple market is very dull and weak. The receipts continue large and stock is accumulating in dealers' hands. Cranberries are selling at quotations. Grapes, quinces, and pears are dull: Messina lemons $10.00; Malaga do, $8.00@8.50; apples, per brl, 2.00@2.50; do, in cars, $2.00@2.70; Isabella and Catawba grapes, 4½@5c per lb; cranberries, $10.00@11.50 per brl; wild do, $9.00@10.00; quinces, 75c@$1.00 per basket, or $9.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@5.00; California grapes, per case, 50 lbs, Tokay, $10.00; do Muscat, $8.00. Malaga grapes, $5.00@6.50 per keg, and $10.00@11.50 per brl. The following sales of D. Henning's brand green apples were reported: 5 cars, 750 brls, at $2.60; 3 cars, 450 brls, at $2.55.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report the market unchanged in any important particular. The quiet for some time past pervading nearly all departments shows no signs of giving place to a more active state, and prices of most staple and side goods still show symptoms of weakness. Quotations are the same as yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@36c; O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice plantation Ceylon, 24@24½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23⅞c; prime Rio, 23@23⅛c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@20¾c; roasting do, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 24@24½c; Costa Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do, short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@7¾c; Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 8@8½c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11⅝c; granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A, standard, 10½@10⅝c; do No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10¼@10⅝c; extra C, 10@10¼c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8⅞@9c; common do, 8½@8⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8½@8⅝c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 40@43c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 7½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18½c; cloves, 55@58c; cassia, 33@35c; pepper, 27@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@7c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; True Blue, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The supply of prairie was reported larger, but the demand for local consumption continues fair. Timothy was scarce and firm. Following are the quotations, the outside being for hay free on board, and the inside for same on track: Timothy, prime, $17.00@17.50; No. 1, $16.00@16.50; No. 2 do, $15.00@15.50; mixed, $13.00@14.00; choice upland prairie, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 do, $11.50@12.00; No. 2, or slough, $9.50@10.00. LOOSE NEW, ON WAGONS—Timothy, $15.00@16.00; prairie, $9.00@12.00; oat straw, $10.00.

HIDES—The market was stronger, owing to a competition between dealers and local tanners. Eastern advices indicate a dull and weak market. Quotations are: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy do, 8½c; part cured, 7½@8c; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry flint 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, kip, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@45c.

HOPS—Were quiet but steady at 38@40c. It is thought that brewers will soon enter the market.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is slack. Quotations are shaded in some instances for car lots:

Iron	2 9-10	@3 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½	@4¾	rates
Plate iron, common tank	4½	@5½	rates
Norway iron	7½	@8½c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	8½	@9 c	₩ lb
German plow steel	9	@10c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	10½	@11c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20	@22c	rates
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@12	rates
Steel tire, ⅜-in	8	@10 c	₩ lb

LEATHER—There was more demand for leather and prices were sustained with considerable firmness, except for harness, in which there is an easy feeling. We quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 34@	36
Country harness	33@	35
Line, city, ₩ lb	38@	40
Kip, city, ₩ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.00
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	24@	27
Country upper	22@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	14@	18
Calf, city	1.15@	1.30
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	44
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is light, but prices are steadily adhered to, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do, 12x12, $12.00; 14x20, $12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.00; do, 20x28, $22.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8½@8¾c; cut do, 8½@9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Wheeling and Pittsburg brands were selling at the annexed rates: 10@60d, per keg, $3.75; 5d and 8d do, $4.00; 6d do, $4.25; 4d do, $4.50; 3d do, $5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.75; clinch, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES—Were unchanged: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 14½@15½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 11½@12½c; hemp sash-cord, ₩ lb, 18@23c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; hemp tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.00; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.00@5.50; resin, $3.50@6.50 ₩ brl.

OILS—Carbon is active and steady. Lard oil is stronger, in consequence of the recent advance in lard. Other oils were unchanged. We quote: Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. test, 12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.06@1.08; No. 1, 93@95c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do, boiled, 88@90c; whale, 75@77c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 90c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15@15½c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

PIG IRON—Only a moderate business is doing in this market, but at the extreme low prices now ruling the light stocks in store are held with some show of firmness. Orders—which at present are mostly for small amounts—are filled at the prices following: Scotch (according to brand), $40.00@45.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $33.00; do, No. 2, $32.00; do, No. 3, $36.00; do, Nos. 4 and 5, $38.00; Massillon, $37.00; Tuscarawas, $37.00; American Scotch, $37.00.

POTATOES—The offerings were larger, being augmented by large arrivals by lake. The market was firm, however, and choice New York peachblows were held higher at 78@80c. Western sold at 70@75c. Early rose were quoted at 68@70c, and mixed at 60@68c, delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live poultry was unsalable at any price, and dressed was dull, owing to large offerings, though choice was in moderate request. Game was firmer, under the influence of cooler weather, which permitted shippers to take hold: Turkeys, 8@9c; do dressed, 9@10c; chickens, $1.00@2.50; dressed, do, $2.25@2.75; ducks, $2.25@2.75; geese, $6.00@7.50; prairie chickens, $3.50; mallard ducks, $1.75; small ducks, $1.00; quail, $1.50; venison hams, 18c per lb; do saddles, 12½c.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull, but very little was offered and the few sales reported were at old prices. Clover sold at $5.20 and is firmly held at this price, there being several orders on the market. Sales: 150 bags choice timothy at $2.50; 18 bags prime at $2.40; 100 bags good at $2.35; 12 bags at $2.25; 20 bags prime medium clover at $5.20; 20 bags mammoth do at $5.60; 19 bags flax at $1.75.

SALT—Was steady and fairly active. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.60; Canada do, $1.60@1.65; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond and ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—There was a liberal movement in Japan teas at well sustained prices, but other descriptions were more or less neglected and were easy. Quotations are as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@65c; common do, 45@55c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was reported fairly active at unchanged prices. Stocks are well concentrated and are held with unequivocal firmness. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 80@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; common to good, 45@50c; poor to common, 40@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@85c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 48@50c; common black, 42@45c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 33@35c; medium, 31@32c; common, 29@30c.

WOOD—The wood market remains dull at former quotations: Beech, $7.00; maple, $8.00; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $6.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. We quote:

Good to prime tub-washed	55@57c
Poor to good tub-washed	45@52c
Fine and medium washed fleece	45@47c
Coarse washed fleece	40@45c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@34c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,421	16,328	591
Tuesday	4,259	25,055	1,712
Wednesday	2,847	33,830	1,868
Thursday	2,577	35,176	680
Total	12,114	110,389	4,851
Same time last week	11,516	82,451	3,489
Week before last	11,782	46,851	4,215

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	859	5,740	....
Tuesday	1,506	6,997	1,276
Wednesday	1,389	8,667	....
Total	3,486	21,404	1,276

CATTLE—Fair activity was noticeable in the demand for the different grades of cattle, and the tenor of prices was about steady. The supply of well-fatted cattle, such as New York, Albany, and Boston buyers seek, was inadequate, but of other descriptions the numbers were ample to meet all demands. Probably the entire supply did not embrace more than 300 head that could with any propriety be classed as "choice," and we note less than a half-dozen sales at a higher price than $5.50. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold a bunch of choice Illinois steers, averaging 1,449 lbs, at $6.25, with which exception we did not learn of any transactions at over $5.85. Stock cattle were wanted at $2.50@3.25 for common to medium, and at $3.40@3.75 for good to prime. The latter figure was obtainable for thrifty young steers averaging from 1,000 to 1,080 lbs. Sales to local butchers made a pretty liberal aggregate, at $2.25@3.50 for common to good Texans, and at $2.50@4.00 for poor to fair fleshy lots of native cattle. Calves met with some inquiry at $2.75@5.25, as to quality. The market closed firm. Only a small amount of stock was left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	$5.10@6.70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	2.25@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
32 good steers	1,184	$5.45
44 Texas cattle	820	3.40
88 Texas cattle	836	3.40
30 Texas cattle	833	2.75
19 Texas cattle	1,051	3.50
26 Texas cattle	828	2.80
45 Texas cattle	929	2.70
26 Texas cattle	881	2.80
60 Texas cattle	1,023	2.25
68 good steers	1,049	3.30
35 fair steers	1,303	5.55
19 Texas steers	1,165	4.65
23 fair steers	953	4.00
18 good steers	1,136	5.00
40 Texas cattle	922	2.35
38 Texas cattle	1,024	2.50
16 choice steers	1,449	6.25
16 good steers	1,122	4.75
51 good steers	1,233	5.37½
13 fair steers	1,120	4.00
16 stockers	986	3.60
19 stockers	1,028	3.40
18 stockers	1,052	3.55
52 good steers	1,199	4.75
16 choice steers	1,306	5.85
16 fair steers	1,183	4.40
45 Texas steers	930	2.62½
34 choice steers	1,229	5.50
18 butchers' steers	1,127	3.85
22 fair steers	1,135	4.45
33 rough fleshy steers	1,305	5.25
33 good steers	1,171	5.17½
30 stock steers	1,041	3.65
58 stock steers	1,012	3.75
21 stock steers	985	3.20
22 Texas steers	852	3.25
16 good steers	1,122	4.75
17 fair steers	1,198	3.75
64 Texas cattle	1,079	2.87½
55 Texas cattle	991	2.85
19 stockers	1,028	3.40
39 stockers	1,007	3.75
70 stockers	1,019	3.55

HOGS—Trade opened briskly this morning and continued active throughout the forenoon at prices not appreciably lower than prevailed yesterday. There was a numerous attendance of both local and Eastern buyers, and by mid-day the larger portion of the hogs had been "weighed off" at $5.75@6.80 for poor to extra. After dinner there was a "lull" in trade. Apparently buyers had secured all the hogs they stood in urgent need of, and there was a pretty general suspension of operations. They would have remained and cleared the yards had holders acceded to their demands for a reduction of 10@15c, but, unable to force a decline, they retired, leaving—it is estimated—some 10,000 hogs in the yards unsold. Comparatively little trading was accomplished after 12 o'clock, and the market closed weak and nominally 5@10c lower. The range of sales was $5.50@6.90, with most of the transfers at $6.20@6.65. We quote poor to common at $5.50@6.20, medium at $6.25@6.35, and good to choice at $6.40@6.70. The following transactions are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
56	272	$6.50	67	223	$6.25	46	258	$6.40
60	343	6.90	66	231	6.35	169	250	6.45
55	273	6.50	56	151	6.00	82	265	6.00
59	259	6.50	112	255	6.62½	398	191	6.40
50	342	6.70	109	190	6.49	49	309	6.60
60	259	6.40	67	205	6.45	67	218	6.45
91	308	6.35	44	272	6.45	52	285	6.50
66	213	5.90	57	253	6.45	54	290	6.55
53	181	6.20	57	242	6.35	113	281	6.50
116	200	6.30	59	258	6.35	106	288	6.65
48	194	6.25	59	250	6.40	52	279	6.55
60	276	6.35	52	238	6.40	64	223	6.35
48	253	6.45	76	203	6.35	54	301	6.50
84	239	6.30	52	236	6.35	65	218	6.10
45	329	6.80	65	264	6.30	63	185	6.20
52	280	6.65	51	300	6.50	63	182	6.20
51	325	6.45	51	292	6.50	56	230	6.25
53	299	6.55	57	258	6.25	57	252	6.35
218	280	6.55	65	230	6.45	69	289	6.60
66	244	6.50	47	302	6.60	67	190	6.20
102	194	6.35	46	260	6.40	50	266	6.45
63	231	6.25	54	256	6.50	56	285	6.55
52	276	6.35	113	279	6.65	32	314	6.60
61	264	6.60	50	315	6.65	61	254	6.40
58	252	6.50	58	223	6.35	46	362	6.60
64	152	5.62½	185	258	6.50	72	184	6.10
89	321	6.75	54	270	6.45	67	207	6.00
55	256	6.60	81	175	6.20	69	214	6.35
59	199	6.35	52	210	6.25	59	231	6.30
252	220	6.35	47	299	6.70	36	103	5.65
101	261	6.40	100	287	6.75	120	226	6.40
167	232	6.50	42	398	6.50	58	220	6.40
61	200	6.55	49	305	6.60	53	269	6.40
48	203	6.75	81	304	6.70	50	359	6.50
50	258	6.50	49	308	6.70	48	270	6.50
38	281	6.45	45	360	6.70	55	260	6.40
56	261	6.60	52	290	6.50	58	280	6.40
50	323	6.75	22	299	6.35	148	306	6.30

SHEEP—But little life was visible in the sheep trade. There was no considerable demand, except to supply Chicago butchers, and little more than one-half the offerings were disposed of. Prices, while rather favoring the buyer, were not materially lower, and we continue to quote poor to common at $2.50@3.25; medium at $3.50@3.75, and good to choice at $4.00@4.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 867; total for the week, 10,863. Market slow. But few cattle offering. Yards nearly bare of stock. The only sales reported are: 139 Ohio steers, averaging 1,061 to 1,335 lbs, $4.25@5.75; 91 Illinois steers, 1,023 to 1,145 lbs, $4.25@4.60; 52 Indiana steers, 1,147 to 1,216 lbs, $4.62½@5.15; 64 Texas steers, 744 to 905 lbs, $3.00@3.75; 42 Michigan steers, 894@1,014 lbs, $3.70@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; total for week, 13,260. Market slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings disposed of. Western sheep, $4.50@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,100; total for week, 34,800. Market active at $6.25@6.50 for Yorkers and $6.62½@6.80 for heavy hogs, with stocks scarce. About 3,000 disposed of.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,470 head, making 4,020 for three days, against 3,190 the same time last week. Demand very moderate. Sales slow at a shade lower figures than reported last Monday, but firmer than yesterday. Ordinary to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle ranged from 6½ to 8½c, and common to prime native steers from 8½ to 12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 6,100 head, making 13,300 for three days, against 9,660 same time last week. Market fair at 4½@6¼c for common to prime sheep, and 6@8½c for lambs.

SWINE—Receipts 7,040 head, making 22,060 for three days, against 16,620 same time last week. Market firmer at 6½@6⅝c far live, and 8½@8¾c for dressed.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 451 head, and for the last three days 3,358 head. Supply fair, and market active; demand good, good cattle selling at about ½c advance, and common to medium hold up at last week's figures; good to extra, 5¾@6½c; fair to medium, 4¾@5½c; common, 4@4½c; stockers scarce at 3@4c; bulls, 2½@3c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 4,180 head, and for the last three days 10,130 head; best, $6.90@7.20; Yorkers, $6.20@6.30.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 3,100 head; for the last three days 14,400 head; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.25@4.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Opened ½c higher on tops, with some activity, but closed very dull; very best on sale, 5½@6c; first quality, 4½@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 3@4c. Receipts, 3,482; sales, 2,475.

HOGS—Lower; supply in excess of demand; sales at 8½@9c. Receipts, 7,897.

SHEEP—Dull; no shipping demand; sales at 4@5c. Receipts, 1,665.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; in brisk demand: Yorkers, $5.00@5.75; packers', $6.00@6.65; extra fine, $6.75@7.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 800; fair demand for good to choice, but offerings light; fair to choice native steers, $3.90@5.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—HOGS—Active; common, $6.30@6.40; medium to fair, $6.50@6.75; good packing to extra butchers', $6.80@7.00; bulk sales, $6.65@6.80. Receipts, 6,735. Shipments, 955.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

Cargoes have been arriving all day, and probably not far from thirty have been on sale. In the morning the market was quiet, but trade brightened up a little later, though the market was not by any means active. Piece stuff sold at $9.25@9.50, and boards and strips at $9.25@16.00; common selling at $9.25@11.00. Sales of common inch stuff were made at higher figures than the same cut brought a week ago. Several of the cargoes offered were made up of odds and ends, and such "hung" for some time. Manistee shingles sold at $3.00. The offerings of shingles were fair, and they were rather slow; quotable at $2.60@3.00. Sales include:

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Manistee, 508 m A shingles (Chapin's) at $3.00. Sold by W. W. Calkins.

AT THE YARDS.

The outward movement continues fair, and trade on the whole is satisfactory. Prices are steady, and very strong for fencing and other common grades. Shingles are also firm.

QUOTATIONS.

First clear	$50.00	@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00	@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	20.00	@21.00
First common siding	18.00	@20.00
Second common siding	14.00	@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00	@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	25.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	11.00	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 ft and under	11.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, square	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@12.00
Cedar posts, split	11.00	@....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.25
A or Star	3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@ 2.87½

The Lumberman's *Gazette* (Bay City) gives the following:

The report of the Inspector-General of Lumber for October shows the following amount inspected, and its destination:

	Feet.
New York	7,913,294
Ohio	3,105,680
Illinois	1,876,077
Pennsylvania	698,281
Michigan	608,762
Total	14,202,111

BY QUALITIES.

	Feet.
First, second, and third clear	None
Three uppers	1,258,043
Common	780,811
Culls	1,862,8[illegible]
Straight measure	1,300,4[illegible]
Total	14,202,111

The movement into the woods continues, and there is no change in the prospect heretofore reported, of a log-crop which will be at the least fully equal to any possible demand next year, and in excess of any probable inquiry. The wages paid are somewhat higher in this region than in some of the more western districts. The rule here is about $20 per month, with more for special men. There is no lack of men at this rate, but many are going in with the expectation of advance to at least $30 before the season is over. Upon what ground the expectation is based we cannot say.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 23s@25s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 4d; white, 9s 8d@10s; club, 10s 4d@10s 9d. Corn, 35s 9d. Pork, 78s 6d@79s. Lard, 65s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 69s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—4 p. m.—Corn, 36s@36s 3d; lard, 70s. Rest unchanged.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week 5,556,000 francs. Rentes, 61f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,000 American.

Lard excited at 70s. Bacon—Long clear middles, 60s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 36s@36s 3d. Refined petroleum, 90s. Lard oil, 51s. Long-cut hams, 48s; shoulders, 36s.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £74,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 37½ per cent, is now 39½. Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day, £85,000. '65s, 106¼; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103⅛; New York Central, 95; Erie, 27; preferred, 43½.

Tallow, 46s.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Business moderate, and there is a steady package demand for staple domestic goods. Side band prints in brisk request, but madder fancies are quiet and irregular in jobbers' hands. Cotton goods generally quiet. Cotton flannels weak and lower in some makes. Wool beavers and cloakings more active. Black French cashmeres in demand and firmer.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 436 bales; futures closed steady; sales, 15,900 bales; November, 14 9-16c; December, 14 11-16@14 23-32c; January, 15c; February, 15 5-16@15 11-32c; March, 15 21-32c; April, 15 29-32@15 15-16c; May, 16 5-32@16 3-16c; June, 16 7-16c; July, 16 11-16@16⅝c.

FLOUR—In moderate demand at unchanged prices; receipts, 15,000 brls; closing quiet. Rye flour firmer; fair inquiry at $4.10@5.40.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $4.10@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat 1c better; moderate demand; No. 1 spring, $1.16@1.25; No. 2 do, old, $1.11@1.16; No. 3 do, $1.05@1.05½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.05@1.08; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.10@1.11; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.04@1.24; winter red Western, $1.18@1.23; amber Western, $1.24@1.28; white do, $1.27@1.40. Rye advancing; prime amber, 95c. Barley scarce and firmer; Western, $1.35. Malt quiet and firm. Corn 1@2c lower; fair demand; receipts, 9,000 bu; mixed Western, 91@92c in store; do afloat, 93@93½c; yellow Western, 93c in store. Oats firmer and more active; receipts, 32,000 bu; mixed Western in store, 65c; afloat, 64@65½c; white do, 64@66½c.

HAY, HOPS, AND COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugars heavy and nominal; fair to good refining, 8@8¼c; refined dull and unchanged; prime, 8½c; centrifugal, 9c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 71c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; refined offered at 11c, with no buyers; crude nominally 5½c.

RESIN—Steady; strained, $2.30@2.35.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 35½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28@29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; Western mess, $19.75. Beef quiet. Beef hams unchanged. Tierce beef quiet. Cut meats firm; pickled shoulders, 7½@7¾c; middles scarce and firmer; long clear, 10½c; short do, 10½c. Lard active, excited, and higher; prime steam, 15½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 19@33c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Decidedly firmer; $1.01@1.02.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—In fair demand; refined, 10½c; crude nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio extra family, $5.25@6.00; high grades, $6.50@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.18; amber, $1.25@1.26; white, $1.27@1.30. Rye, $1.05. Corn steady; mixed old, 92@93c. Oats in good demand; white, 62@63c; mixed, 61c.

WHISKY—$1.01.

BUTTER—Improving; Western roll, 30@32c.

CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 16@16½c; prime Western, 14@15½c.

EGGS—Fresh stock scarce; Pennsylvania, 30@32c; Western, 29@30c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; white standard, 9½c; Ohio State test, 11½c; small lots, 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,050 bu; corn, 5,250 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; No. 2 Chicago held at 98c; $1.02 for Milwaukee club. Corn dull; sales 6,000 bu new high mixed Toledo at 77c; 2,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 83@84c. Oats dull; No 2 Western held at 57c. Barley in good request; 4,500 bu No. 2 Western at $1.28.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; white Michigan held at $1.30; extra do, $1.35. Corn steady; new high mixed, 86c. Barley firm; Canada, $1.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.17; No. 3 do, $1.14½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.14½; extra do, $1.17; amber Michigan, spot and last half of month, $1.08; do December, $1.08½; No. 1 red, $1.11; No. 2 do, spot, $1.05; seller January, $1.08½; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.14½; No. 2 do, $1.11. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats a shade lower; Michigan, 51½c; white, 54c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—COTTON—Steady and in moderate demand at 14c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; family, $5.00@5.10.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; ear, 62@63c; shelled, 64c@65c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53@56c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 94c. Barley—Demand fair; firm; No. 2, $1.25.

OILS—Linseed oil steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Lard oil steady and in moderate demand.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 25@26c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard fair and firm; sales at 13½c spot; nominally 12½c seller the year. Bulk meats fair and firm at 7@7½@10½@10¾@11c, inside ten days, in salt. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¼@9c; clear rib, 12½@13c, to come out; clear, 14½c; sides, 9¾c; Green meats quiet; shoulders, 6¼@6½c; hams, 10½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93½c; No. 2, 88⅛c; seller November, 87⅝c; December, 86⅝c. Oats stronger and higher; No. 2 in store, 48½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 77c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1, 91c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 in store, $1.24½; seller November, $1.25; No. 3 do, $1.05.

PROVISIONS—In good demand; mess pork firm at $18.25@18.50 cash for prime. Lard, 13½@13¾c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; to Oswego, 7½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 85,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; oats, 100 bu; wheat, 31,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and firm at 14c for middling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 red, $1.03½@1.04; No. 3, 94@94½c, in elevator. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2, 70@71c on east track; offered now at 70c; 65½c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2, 53@54c, on track; offered now at 53½c; 52½c bid. Barley buoyant; upward tendency; No. 2, $1.18@1.20. Rye easier; No. 2, 85@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $19.00@19.50 for spot;

$19.00 seller February. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11¼@11½c. Packed bacon firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11½c; clean, 14@14¼c.

Whisky—Steady at 99c.

Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 12.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra, $1.18½; No. 1, $1.14½; amber, $1.07½@1.08. Corn dull; prices have declined; 80c. Oats—Demand good at full prices, 52c.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 12.—Flour—Firm, good demand and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat, Western unchanged. Corn, Western mixed scarce; 88c bid and refused. Oats dull; Western mixed, 60@61c; do white, 62@64c. Rye dull at 90@95c.

Hay—Dull at $17.00@20.00.

Provisions—Strong and unchanged.

Butter—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

Petroleum—Unchanged.

Coffee—Dull and nominal; concessions would have to be made to sell.

Whisky—Scarce and firm at $1.01@1.01½.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Fair and in good demand; unchanged; receipts, 2,280 bales; shipments, 990 bales; stock, 32,850 bales; sales, 1,700 bales.

Flour—Dull and nominal at $3.50@7.00.

Grain—Corn—None here. Oats scarce and firm at 65c in store.

Hay—Firm; timothy, $24.00@26.00.

Bran—Scarce at $22.00 in store

Corn-Meal—Firm at $4.90.

Provisions—Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 8c; sides, 12@12c. Bacon, clear rib, 13¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Quiet at 14c.

Flour and Grain—Unchanged.

Provisions—Bacon and bulk meats—None here.

Lard, 13½c.

Whisky—96c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Nov. 12.

ARRIVED.

Schr Lumberman, Grand River, lumber.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Erie, coal.
Schr G. Barber, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, wood.
Prop Skylark, St. Joseph, wood and apples.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Monticello, Genesee, coal.
Schr Helvetia, Erie, coal.
Schr Reed Case, Northport, wood.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Abira Cobb, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Four Brothers, White Lake, lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Ford River, lumber.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Oconto lumber.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, coal.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Bailey's Harbor, piles.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Alleghany, Erie, coal.
Schr White Cloud, Cleveland, coal.
Bark H. Bissell, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr James F. Joy, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, wood.
Schr William Sanderson, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, East Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Masonville, cedar posts.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Alpena, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Oconto, lumber
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Massillon, Cleveland, coal.
Schr F. J. King, Erie, coal.
Schr M. Frederick, Grand Traverse, potatoes.
Schr Merchant, Green Bay, fish.
Schr Sweepstakes, Port Credit, barley.
Schr F. F. Stockbridge, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow Venture, Harris' Pier, wood.
Prop Norman, Hancock, sundries.
Schr D. M. Wilson, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr L. Seaton, Oswego, coal.
Schr Venus, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Geo Sherman, Buffalo, 19,976 bu wheat.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Ford River, 20 brls pork, 10 brls apples.
Schr Geo Oscar, Manitowoc, 500 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Spry, Pensaukee, 300 bu corn, sundries.
Bark Parana, Menominee, 200 brls beef, 25 brls pork, 6,640 lbs lard.
Bark Maria Martin, Buffalo, 33,100 bu wheat.
Schr M. Williams, Brockville, 18,069 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 42,000 bu wheat.
Schr Rob Roy, Casco Pier, 25 tons feed.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, 1,500 bu corn, 25 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 22,665 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour, 82 bales broom-corn, and sundries.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 200 hides, and sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 50,000 bu oats, 5,000 brls flour, 13,000 bu barley, 1,000 bags seed.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 4,000 brls flour, 23,000 bu barley.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 20 tons lead.
Twenty vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

Were quiet at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements include: Prop Montana, corn and oats, prop Scotia, oats through, via Buffalo. Also, three propellers for wheat and corn to Ogdensburg. Total, 5. Capacity, 10,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn, and 90,000 bu oats. In the afternoon, the schr S. L. Watson was taken for wheat at 4½c, and the schr J. N. Foster for wheat at 4½c to Buffalo; also schr Knight Templar, wheat to Prescott. Capacity, about 76,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 12.—Down—Props Mayflower, Fred Kelley and consort.

Up—Prop Argyle; stmr Marine City; schrs Alice Richards, James C. Harrison, John Dunn, Cheney, Ames; prop George King and barges.

Wind—Northwest, fresh; weather fine.

Port Huron, Nov. 12.—Down—Schrs Newsboy, Ispeming, John Burt, Eagle Wing, Wells, Burt, D. M. Foster; props Egyptian and consort, Thomas A. Scott.

Up—Prop Philadelphia and consort.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The stmr Corona is at Miller's dry-dock, receiving a thorough overhauling.

—The tug A. Miller was libeled yesterday by Miner T. Ames & Co. for the sum of $249.43 due on supplies of coal furnished.

—The Helvetia, which has been overdue for some time, arrived yesterday morning sound and safe.

—The schr Joses collided with the schr Ketchum at the lumber market yesterday morning. The Ketchum lost her jibboom.

—Messrs. Leopold & Austrian have chartered the schr Christine Nilsson to carry a cargo of supplies to Lake Superior.

ELSEWHERE.

A new schooner was launched from the shipyard at Picton Thursday.

—The amount of wet grain in the schr Queen City, recently ashore on Point au Pellee, was 686 bu.

—The tug Haight has been sold to Messrs. Armstrong & Co., at Port Colborne, by Messrs. Haight & Van Slyke, of Buffalo, for $11,000 cash.

—The schr Halsted arrived at Milwaukee Tuesday morning with a cargo of iron ore, having performed the trip from Chicago to Escanaba and back to Milwaukee in four and a half days.

—The work of lightering the schr Palms progresses favorably. The schr Starlight, used as a lighter, arrived at Buffalo Tuesday with 4,000 bu wheat from her. In fact, the Palms' cargo is all dry as yet, and she is not leaking.

—The old schr Carlton, at one time belonging to the Red Bird line of vessels, and one of the fleetest sailers on the lakes, has again survived shipwreck on Lake Ontario. During a career of twenty-nine years she has met with a large share of disasters, and on several occasions was abandoned. This time the Carlton found a resting-place in Amherst Island, but was fortunately rescued.

—The schr N. C. West is reported ashore on Long Point, Lake Erie. She is owned by Flint and others, at Fremont, O., is 7 years old, and 175 tons burden. Help is called for, and as the tug Winslow is on her way from Buffalo, it is not unlikely she will attend to getting her off.

—The prop. Jay Gould, which cleared from Toledo Tuesday with 20,000 bu corn and 1,500 brls of flour, went aground in the Bay at Red Can Buoy. The barge St. Joseph went down to lighter her off, and the Col. Davis has gone to give her a pull. She went bows on, on a bar, and must be pulled back by the stern, as she cannot go over.

—The expedition that went for the schr Harriet Ross, which was abandoned to the underwriters as a bad wreck, succeeded in raising her after much trouble and severe labor. The expedition was made up of the tug Gardner, lighter, pump, etc., and was under the supervision of Marine-Inspector Lorenzo Dimick. They arrived at Buffalo Tuesday afternoon with the vessel. Some of her cargo of coal was lightered and a portion thrown overboard.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The continued strong westerly and southwesterly wind renders wrecking operations at Long Point decidedly unfavorable, and it is presumed that further total losses will be reported, as has been done already. Wrecks along the main shore are likely to suffer the most, the coast being a dangerous one, forbidding the approach of any aid whatever. The schr S. S. Osborn, reported broken up, was owned at Fairport. She came out in 1867, and was 855 tons burden. The wreckers engaged in rescuing the schr Francis Palms from Long Point have not been heard from, as they have no communication with the main shore. If released she would be taken on to Buffalo for further disposition."

—The Captain of the schr Ben Franklin, at Oswego, discharged a gang of men he had hired to load his vessel; was sued for the amount of the contract, resisted execution, ejecting the officer. On an attempt to arrest him for assault, he took refuge in the cross-trees and yelled his orders to the deck; the sailors obeyed him rather than the officer, and the schr was towed toward the lake. The Captain of the tug alongside the Franklin finally put his helm one way at the order of the Constable, while the wheelsman on the schooner, at the order of the Captain aloft, put his helm the other way. Result, the Franklin ran into the schr Sassacus, and both vessels were seriously injured. The Captain was locked up, but afterwards discharged on $500 bail. And all this trouble for a disputed labor-bill whose entire amount was only $20. There is nothing like law.—*Detroit Post.*

—The loss and damages to the shipping resulting from smoky weather the present fall is far greater than ever previously recorded from a like cause, amounting to $400,000. The loss of the prop New York and her four barges involves $64,000 of the above amount. Disasters from other causes which have taken place meanwhile are not included. Lake Ontario comes in for upward of $100,000 of this estimate, if the accounts from that quarter are to be relied upon. Of the steamers indicated in the above are the Dean Richmond, Norman, Cumberland, R. W. Stanley, New York, James Davidson, V. Swin, and Gibrary. Four barges became a total loss on Lake Erie, and a like number on the lower lake. Ten vessels met with disaster on Lake Erie, and four became total losses, which includes the old Harriet Ross, said to be 60 years old. Eight vessels sustained damages on the upper lakes, and are a total loss.—*Bay City Chronicle.*

TYNDALL'S POSITION.

The Limits of Molecular Force the Issue of the Day—An Object Lesson.

Prof. Tyndall on the 28th ult. delivered the first of a series of scientific lectures which are to be given in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England, by a number of distinguished scientists. The subject selected by Prof. Tyndall was the "Crystalline and Molecular Forces." The following is a summary of the lecture:

Prof. Tyndall, who was received with great applause, said that he wished most sincerely that what he had got to tell them might be more worthy of their hearing than it was. However, when asked to come to Manchester and lend a helping hand in what he believed to be a truly good work, he could not, though hard pressed by other duties, refuse the invitation. [Applause.] Some few years ago he happened to visit a large school in the country, and the Principal of that school asked him to take one of his classes and give them a lesson. He agreed to do so, provided the Principal allowed him to take his younger boys. This he kindly consented to do, and, after casting in his mind what he could say to interest or instruct the little fellows, he went to a little village hard by and purchased a quantity of sugar-candy, and when the hour for assembling the class arrived that was his only teaching apparatus. He took the crystals asunder before the boys, who were still accustomed to experiment upon such crystals in a certain way. [Laughter.] He tried, however, to reveal vividly to their young minds the manner in which these crystals of sugar-candy had been built up. He tried to make them follow him, as atom after atom was built up until the crystal was formed. The little fellows listened to him with great interest. They had been sucking sugar-candy all their lives, but they had no notion of the numerous forms of beauty that lay hidden beneath the crystals of sugar-candy; and when he took the crystals and found that in one direction he could split them into pieces of lammæ the joy of the boys was complete, and he had rarely spent an hour with greater pleasure than with those little boys. At the end of the lesson he thought it only fair to open his pockets and permit the class to experiment on the sugar-candy in their own particular way. [Laughter.] He was afraid that great assembly would deem it somewhat impertinent on his part to endeavor to entertain them on the subject he found so interesting to those little boys. However, he would run the risk of being wearisome, as well as impertinent, and he also labored under the disadvantage that, at the conclusion of his lecture, he should not be able to make matters pleasant in the same fashion as was open to him in the case of the little boys. [Laughter.] They had to consider that evening the pheomena of crystallization, and before they reached the ideas now entertained upon that subject, and in order to trace back the fancies of these notions, they had to go a long way back. In the drawing of a bow, in the toting of a javelin, in the lifting of burdens, and in personal combats, even savage men became acquainted with the notion of force; and after ages of discipline, during which this force was directed against nature, against his brain, and also against his fellow-man, he acquired foresight, he learned how to provide for the future, to collect food, to give himself a little leisure, and thus enable himself to look around him and to become an inquirer into external nature. And in process of time he discovered two things which must have profoundly excited his interest. One of these things consisted in the fact that a certain resin, or kind of resin, dropped from the amber tree, particularly on the shores of the Baltic, when rubbed, acquired the power of attracting light bodies to itself. He also in those early days made the observation that a certain ore of iron, a certain stone, which was called a loadstone, was also capable of exercising a similar power upon a peculiar metal. The inquirer, in these early ages of history, had obtained tolerably clear notions of the exercise of force from his own muscular action. He was also able to distinguish the action of muscular efforts in pushes and pulls, and, as his experience augmented, he found that this loadstone and this electricity were capable also of exercising pushes and pulls; and as he saw the magnet drawing particles of iron to itself, and as he saw the rubbed amber drawing light subjects to itself, he transferred the notion he had obtained from his own muscular notions, and the pull and push of amber and magnet were to him also force. The lecturer then proceeded to show, by means of elaborate experiments and explanation, the action of polar force. He remarked that his object was more to show them the growth of scientific ideas than anything in an experimental way. He then went on to say: We are surrounded by wonder and by mystery everywhere, and, if you will allow me to say so, I have sometimes—not sometimes, but often—in the spring-time watched the advance of the sprouting leaves, and of the grass, and of the flowers, and observed the general joy of the opening leaf in nature, and I have asked myself this question: Can it be that there is no being or thing in nature that knows more about these matters than I do? Do I in my eagerness represent the highest knowledge of those things existing in the universe? Ladies and gentlemen, the man who puts that question fairly to himself, if he be not a shallow man, if he be a man capable of being penetrated by a profound thought, he will never answer that question by professing that creed of atheism which has been so lightly directed to me. (Cheers.) Everywhere throughout our planet we notice this tendency of the ultimate particles of matter to run into symmetric forms. The very molecules appear inspired by a desire for union and growth, and the question of questions at the present day is one, I fear, that will not be solved in our day, but will continue to agitate and occupy thinking minds after we have departed. This question of questions is, "How far does this wondrous display of molecular force extend? Does it give us the movement of the sap in trees?" I reply, with confidence, assuredly it does. Does it give us the beating of our own heart, the warmth of our bodies, the circulation of our blood, and all that thereon depend? This is a point on which I offer no opinion to-night. I have brought you to the edge of a battle-field into which I do not intend to enter, from which indeed I have barely escaped—[laughter and cheers]—somewhat bespattered and begrimed, but without much loss of heart or hope. [Loud cheers.] It now only remains for me not to enter this battle-field, but to point out to you the positions of the contending hosts. You can pass on by almost imperceptible gradations from this wonderful display of force that I have been able to make manifest to your eyes to-night—you can pass on, I say, to the lowest forms of vegetable life; you pass from them to higher forms, and so pass to the highest. I have spoken of contending hosts, and their position is this: One class of thinkers suppose that all these actions—the crystal you have seen formed before you—regard this as the growth of a single natural process. They grasp, as it were, this development of life as an indissolubly connected whole, one great organic growth from the beginning. Others say it is not possible to pass from the inorganic, as they are pleased to call it. Here, then, are two perfectly distinct positions. If you look abroad you will find men of equal interest, equal earnestness, equal intelligence, ranging themselves on two opposite sides in relation to this question. Which are right and which are wrong is, I admit, a question for grave discussion, and not for abuse and hard hitting. [Cheers.] I am afraid that many of the fears now entertained on those subjects really have their roots in a kind of skepticism. [Hear, hear.] It is not always those who are charged with skepticism that are the real skeptics; and I confess it is a matter of some grief to me to see able, useful, and courageous men running to and fro upon the earth and wringing their hands over the threatened destruction of their ideas. I would say, if I dare, to such men, I would exhort them, to cast out this skepticism, for this fear has its skepticism. [Hear, hear.] In the human mind we have a substratum of all ideas, and as surely as string responds to string when the proper note is sounded, so surely when words of truth and nobleness are uttered by the living human soul so surely will those words have a resonant response in another soul, and in this faith I abide, and in this way I leave the question.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Effort to Induce the Baltimore & Ohio to Join the Saratoga Agreement.

Messrs. Vanderbilt, Scott, Etc., Have Gone to Entreat Mr. Garrett.

The Conference Unsatisfactory to the Northern Route Men.

Receiver for the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Road.

The General Freight Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

EFFORTS TO INDUCE IT TO JOIN THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 12.—Commodore Vanderbilt, representing the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads; Hugh J. Jewett and George Blanchard, of the Erie; and Col. Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia to-day to confer with John Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At the Saratoga Convention the railroad officials present were not pleased to learn that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was not likely to be bound by their action. The recent course of the Company in extending its road to Chicago, and the independent course it was taking with regard to railroad business generally, has given rise to serious discussion among those interested in the Convention. It was apprehended that, as the Baltimore & Ohio had secured uninterrupted communication from Chicago to Baltimore over its own property, it would not respect any combination, but would undertake to do business in a manner which would seriously affect the traffic of the other trunk lines. It was intimated that, if this road did not come into the combination, the other roads would do all they could to embarrass it. Matters have at last come to such a pass that the Presidents of the other three trunk lines have found it necessary to confer with Mr. Garrett. Their conference was held to-day, but the results are not yet known.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12.—A conference of prominent railroad officials was held in this city to-day. Among those present were President John W. Garrett and Vice-President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Commodore Vanderbilt and son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, President and Vice-President of the New York Central; President Jewett and Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie; President Scott and Vice-President Cassett, of the Pennsylvania Central; President C. W. Chapin, of the Boston & Albany; and Gen. Freight Agent J. H. Rutter, of the New York Central. A proposal to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to become a party was declined, but that road, in conjunction with others, agreed to abolish all commissions on tickets and drawbacks on freights. It was indicated that the Baltimore & Ohio would pursue as heretofore a conservative policy regarding transportation, and co-operate with other lines in all legitimate measures of economy. It was urged by the Baltimore & Ohio management that the first step in the direction of complete reform was to abolish the fast freight lines now in use on three Northern trunk lines, viz.: the Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central. It was claimed that, under this system independent organizations are enabled to clear the large profits which by right belong to railroad companies, and which, if obtained by the latter, would enable them to maintain always reasonable tariffs. The officials of the trunk lines named expressed themselves desirous of the abolishment of fast freight lines, but said the condition of affairs at present would not justify it.

FIXING RATES.

MEETING OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS.

A meeting of General Freight Agents was held yesterday at the club-room of the Sherman House for the purpose of equalizing the rates from interior competing points to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Eastern points. Heretofore much discrimination has been made in favor of such competing points, and the interest of local stations contiguous to cross-points made it necessary that this cause for complaint should be removed.

The following General Freight Agents were present: James Smith, Chicago & Alton Railroad; Louis Viele, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Col. James A. Hill, Atlantic & Pacific; H. W. Hubbard, Vandalia Line; H. B. Diehl, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; J. F. Tucker, Illinois Central; A. C. Bird, Kansas City & Northern; M. B. Spaulding, Toledo, Wabash & Western; W. S. Spiers, Peoria & Wabash; E. S. Washburn, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

After a lengthy session, the following tariff on fourth-class freights and grain from interior cross-points to New York were adopted: Arcola, 50 cents; Ashland, 53 cents; Altamond, 53 cents; Bloomington, 52 cents; Dement, 53 cents; Champaign, 51 cents; Chenoa, 50 cents; Clinton, 52 cents; Danville, 48 cents; Decatur, 53 cents; Delavan, 53 cents; El Paso, 52 cents; Eureka, 52 cents; Effingham, 43 cents; Fairbury, 50 cents; Farmer City, 52 cents; Gibson, 52 cents; Gilman, 48 cents; Hoopston, 48 cents; Hammond, 53 cents; Jacksonville, 54 cents; Lincoln, 53 cents; Litchfield, 53 cents; Lovington, 53 cents; Mansfield, 52 cents; Mount Pulaski, 53 cents; Monticello, 53 cents; Mason City, 53 cents; Minier, 53 cents; Mattoon, 51 cents; Minonk, 52 cents; Paxton, 50 cents; Pana, 53 cents; Paris, 48 cents; Springfield, 53 cents; Sullivan, 53 cents; Terre Haute, 44 cents; Tolona, 51 cents; Taylorville, 53 cents; Tuscola, 51 cents; Vandalia, 53 cents; Windsor, 53 cents; Watseka, 46 cents; Washington, 50 cents. These rates are based on the present rate of 40 cents from Chicago, 38 cents from Indianapolis, and 31 cents from Toledo. On advance of freight-rates from these latter points to the East, the rates from the cross-points will be made to correspond. The usual differences will be made to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New England points. The above tariff will go into effect on the 18th of November. The rates from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph remain at 70 cents, as heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MICHIGAN ROADS.

The report of the Michigan Railroad Commissioners, of which a full extract was published in last Monday's Tribune, shows that seven of the Michigan roads failed to earn their operating expenses, their deficits varying from $7,094.69 in the case of the Michigan Lake Shore, to $148,679.69 in that of the Michigan Air-Line. The aggregate of these deficits was $360,413.88; the aggregate of the surplus earnings of the remainder, $14,963,191.44; leaving $14,596,777.56 as the surplus earnings of the whole.

Eight roads appear to have paid either none at all or only a part of the interest due upon their bonds. The amount of interest paid was $6,864,761.08; the amount left unpaid, $934,275.82. Interest paid and unpaid amounted altogether to $7,799,036.90, which, added to the aggregate of operating expenses ($25,458,449.90), brings the expenditures of all roads for the year to $33,257,486.80. There were eighteen companies whose operating expenses and interest exceeded their gross earnings by $2,693,327.42, and which were therefore left at the close of the year, not only without final net earnings, but apparently out of pocket. But three roads report dividends paid during the year, viz.:

Michigan Central paid one of 4 per cent in stock, amounting to	$ 719,656.00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern paid two, viz.:	
One of 10 per cent on preferred stock, amounting to	53,350.00
One—Aug. 1—of 4 per cent on common stock, amounting to	1,978,040,00
Chicago & Northwestern, one of 3½ per cent on preferred stock	751,942.24
Total	$3,502,988.24

RECEIVERS APPOINTED FOR THE FORT WAYNE, MUNCIE & CINCINNATI ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 12.—Some excitement was occasioned to-day by the arrival of Joseph Kinsey, of Cincinnati, and James E. Reeves, of Richmond, who on Tuesday afternoon were appointed Receivers of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company. These gentlemen yesterday notified W. W. Worthington, General Manager of the road, of his removal, and appointment of J. E. Sherwood, recently of the Whitewater Valley Road, as his successor. Last night, at 11 o'clock, Kinsey and Reaves took possession of the road at Cambridge City, the southern terminus, and this morning they entered into control at this city, Sherwood becoming Superintendent. The contemplated move has been conducted with so much secrecy that no one was prepared for it. Last Tuesday Abraham Frank, of New York, as representative of Samuel Rindskopf, of the same city, and other bondholders, filed a suit in the Wayne Circuit Court at Richmond, against the Muncie Company, on account of a default in the payment of interest on its first-mortgage bonds. He also made an application for the appointment of a Receiver, the complaint alleging that the officers and managers of the Company were conspiring together fraudulently to cheat the holders of the first-mortgage bonds. Before the officers of the Company had an opportunity to appear and make answer, Judge Kibbie granted the motion and appointed as Receivers Abram Frank, of New York, and W. C. Starr, of Richmond, who declined. The parties above named were then appointed. After the hearing, Supt. Worthington arrived at Richmond with an attorney, the Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, bearing proxies representing $380,000 in bonds. An effort was made to induce Judge Kibbie to reopen the proceedings, but he refused. A motion was then entered to vacate the injunction, and the hearing set for next Wednesday at Richmond. The parties represented by Frank own about $92,000 out of $1,800,000 of the first-mortgage bonds, and their action was taken without the knowledge of the other bondholders. The interest on the bonds has been in default since 1872. Arrangements for meeting the interest were in progress when the coup d'etat was accomplished.

President Loomis, of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, Supt. Britton, of the Whitewater Valley Railway, and other prominent railroad officials, are in the city to-night on business connected with the Receivership. The officers of the Company will make a desperate fight to regain control of the road. They are represented by Coombes, Morris, and Bell, of Fort Wayne, and the bondholders by the Hon. R. M. Ninde, of Fort Wayne. Much interest is manifested in the result of the case. The Muncie Company have just completed extensive shops in Fort Wayne, of which they are about to take possession.

THE OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Oil Creek & Allegheny Railroad to-day, the report of the Committee was read, stating that they are satisfied that there are no present nor prospective receipts that can be applied to the payment of overdue coupons. Under these circumstances, they have no hesitation in recommending to the bondholders that they should take action according to the terms of the mortgage, and request the Trustees to foreclose it and sell out the mortgaged premises, and submit a form of request for sale for signature by at least one-fourth in value of the holders of the outstanding bonds. They also submit an agreement providing that the mortgages shall be foreclosed by the bondholders, and that a new corporation shall be created, in which bondholders, stockholders, and creditors shall have interests. By this means it is expected that all eventually will realize on their claims against the Company.

ITEMS.

The cattle yards of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies have been located at Defiance, which will make that place the main feeding point at that intersection of those roads.

Mr. John Osborn has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, in place of J. D. Carson, who retires from railroading altogether, to go into a private business.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

Frequent Bold Raids by Mexican Cattle-Thieves.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 12.—The *News'* special from Brownsville gives an account of a raid on Los Almos, which causes some excitement. This decides the question as to the existence of an organized band in Mexico to invade Texas. Los Almos is about 100 miles from the Rio Grande. It has three or four stores, and a good many inhabitants. Mr. McGovern, Custom-House Inspector, is recently from Edenburg, and says that a party of raiders were in Hidalgo County about five days ago. They had bales of calico, etc., on their horses. They crossed the Rio Grande between Edenburg and Ringgold Barracks, nearly 100 miles below Guerrero. They were from Matamoras and other towns on the Lower Rio Grande, and not from Guerrero. Ricardo Flores is stealing cotton from this side. More than two weeks since a herder of Celaya & Donache was captured by a band of robbers. They tied his hands behind him, his feet under his horse's belly, and turned the horse loose. After grazing around for twelve hours the horse went to the ranche, and the poor man was released. The marauders collected the cattle and drove them into Mexico. This occurred about 12 miles south of Brownsville. Three days since, four armed Mexicans stopped a United States soldier in the road, about 30 miles above here. They questioned him, and let him go. A detachment of mounted men was sent from camp, at Los Rucias, to look for the Mexicans. The result is not known. These events speak for themselves. They show whether the reported raids were fabrications or well-grounded warnings. The party which robbed Los Almos intended to have gone to Corpus Christi, if they had a sufficient force. This was divulged by a man who overheard a conversation in Matamoras.

The cloud of border-war is more lowering.

INDIANA SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Short-Horn Cattle-Breeders' Convention met again to-day. W. W. Thrasher read a paper upon the handling qualities of short-horns, taking the ground that whites and roans are the best handlers, the reds being the poorest. A good handler is one which is mellow, soft, and elastic to the touch, and makes fine beef. Animals with long, coarse hair are the best handlers. The Convention agreed with him in his definitions, but it was also asserted that the yellow reds are good handlers. The following subjects for discussion at the next meeting were adopted: "The Value of Short-Horn Bulls, and What Are the Characteristics of a Breeding-Bull;" paper by Charles Lawder. "The Color of Short-Horns, Physiologically and Philosophically Considered," Dr. W. C. Bice. "Indiana as a Grazing State," S. F. Lockridge. "What Constitutes a Good and Perfect Short-Horn Cow," W. W. Thrasher. "Preparation of Short-Horns for Exhibition, and Manner of Showing in Rings," J. G. Williamson. "The Proper Age of Breeding, Both Male and Female," H. C. Meredith.

A MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Sarah J. Mefford, about 50 years of age, at present confined in jail here for procuring an abortion upon her married daughter, Rosanna Reed, says that she has received information, through her son-in-law, that she was one of the heirs to a large tract of property in Covington, Ky. Her story goes that Henry Trout, who owned a large number of acres upon which a portion of the City of Covington is now built, died twenty years ago, and left a will bequeathing the estate of his nephew, Henry Trout Mefford. Through the stratagems and schemes of interloping relatives, the knowledge of the fact was kept from the legatee. The property was then a large plantation, and the slaves were bribed to keep the secret. Thus has the property descended through two decades to wrongful possession, but right will at last prevail. During the past few days the long-hidden will has been found, and the woman who now languishes in the coop at the jail, will have a one-third interest in an estate worth millions of dollars.

END OF A FERRY IMBROGLIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 12.—Mayor Gale, with the police, took charge of the ferry-boat this morning, and, with the aid of the engineer of the Water-Works, removed the boat to Eagle street. Here the dock was securely fastened, and the boat delivered over to the Ferry Company, who run as usual to-day, landing at Eagle street. The obstructions said to exist at the objectionable landing proved more imaginary than real.

PACIFIC STEAM TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 12.—An official of the Union Pacific Railroad has said that the steamers for the opposition in the Pacific Ocean have been engaged on the other side, and are in such condition that five hours after receipt of cable dispatches they can be ready to sail for their respective destinations.

THE MANITOBAN TROUBLES.

Montreal, Can., Nov. 12.—At a public meeting at Montreal last night resolutions were passed unanimously urging the necessity of granting an amnesty to persons implicated in the Northwest troubles, and also asking for the pardon of Lepine.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proclamation of the Governor Calling in Bonds.

Estimates for the State Charitable Institutions.

An Appropriation of $1,500,000 Needed.

BONDS CALLED IN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12.—Gov. Beveridge issued his proclamation to-day calling in the bonds known as the revenue-deficit bonds, which were issued to aid in the redemption of the Illinois & Michigan Canal from the lien held upon it by the City of Chicago. The following is a text of it:

State of Illinois, Executive Department,
Springfield, Nov. 15, 1874.

By virtue of, and in accordance with, the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 2, 1869, I, John L. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern that on the 4th day of January, 1875, at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the 4th day of January, 1875. These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act to relieve the lien of the City of Chicago upon the Illinois & Michigan Canal and revenues, by refunding to said city the amount expended by it in making the improvement contemplated by "An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, upon the plan adopted by the State in 1836," approved Feb. 16, 1865, together with the interest thereon as authorized by Sec. 5 of said act, and in accordance with the act to provide for issuing bonds therefor, approved and in force Oct. 20, 1871, the bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after three years after the date thereof, and to be known as the revenue-deficit bonds. Said bonds are of $1,000 each, registered and numbered consecutively from one to 250, inclusively, dated Jan. 1, 1872, payable Jan. 1, 1875, in New York, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable on coupon notes, semi-annually, on the first Mondays of July and January.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great Seal of State.

Done at the City of Springfield this 13th day of November. (Signed) John L. Beveridge.

By the Governor:
George H. Harlow, Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. L. B. Smith, Auditor of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, residing in this city, has been appointed Assistant Auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad. Col. Smith is regarded as one of the best railroad officials in his line in the West. He leaves for Chicago to assume his new duties next Saturday.

ESTIMATES FOR STATE CHARITIES.

The State institutions yesterday submitted their estimates for the next year's expenses to the State Board of Public Charities. The Board, without action or recommendation, transmitted them to the Governor. The estimates are as follows:

INSANE ASYLUM AT JACKSONVILLE.	
Current expenses, per annum	$100,000
Repairs and improvements, per annum	8,000
Total	$108,000
NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM AT ELGIN.	
For maintenance of 230 patients from the earliest occupancy of the south wing to June 30, 1875, at the rate per annum of	$ 45,000
Current expenses after July 1, 1875, per annum	100,000
Total	$145,000
SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.	
Current expenses before occupying centre building, per annum	$ 45,000
After that	55,000
Building and furnishing south wing	180,000
Other improvements, among which is a road 1 mile long, from the avenue to the hospital	8,000
Coal-house	4,000
Total	$292,000
NORMAL SCHOOL AT NORMAL.	
Salaries, per annum	$ 25,050
Other purposes, per annum	5,925
Total	$ 30,975
Deduct receipts from model schools	3,400
Total estimate, per annum	$ 27,575
SOUTHERN NORMAL SCHOOL.	
Salaries, per annum	$ 19,000
Furniture, per annum	5,150
Library, per annum	700
Fuel and repairs	2,800
Fencing	4,450
Total	$ 32,100
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	
Taxes, per annum	$ 3,000
Experiments, per annum	1,500
Furniture for Museum	2,000
Total	$ 6,500
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.	
Current expenses, per annum	$ 50,000
Improvements and repairs, per annum	2,000
Library, per annum	250
Cistern and reservoir	1,000
Total	$ 53,250
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.	
Current expenses, per annum	$ 12,000
Repairs	1,000
Furniture	6,000
Total	$ 19,000
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.	
Current expenses, per annum	$ 24,000
Taxes and insurance, per annum	500
Land	25,000
Building	175,000
Total	$224,500
DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.	
Current expenses for 1875-'6	$ 82,500
Current expenses for 1876-'7	86,250
Repairs, per annum	3,000
Library, per annum	500
Removal and rebuilding rear of main building	5,575
Completion of chapel and school building	26,250
Erection of shops, construction of corridors, heating and furnishing the school building	......

The Blind Asylum and the Reform School are yet to be heard from. The above requests, if granted, amount to an appropriation of $1,506,800 for the two years from June, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The grave of Horace Greeley, at Greenwood Cemetery, is still unmarked, and apparently uncared for.

—John W. Head, Congressman-elect, of Tennessee, died of pneumonia, the result of a severe cold contracted during the canvass.

—L. B. Caron, Advocate of Quebec, has been appointed Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, vice the Hon. P. Winter, resigned.

—The Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, D. D., Scoville Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, has been elected President of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., to succeed the late President Jackson.

—A Dubuque law firm received a $100,000 fee in the case of Cobb, Blaisedell & Co. vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, in which a judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $213,000.

—Mrs. Submit R. Strong, widow of Capt. David Strong, U. S. A., died at Dayton, Ky., on the 7th inst., in her 90th year. She was widely known to social circles throughout Southern Ohio. Both her husband and herself were leaders of the most cultivated society in Cincinnati in pioneer times.

—In Warwick, Mass., is a woman in the 97th year of her age, who has never seen a train of cars, though the railroad is only 3 miles away. She gives as a reason that sixty years ago she took a violent cold, and has not got over it yet. She used to visit her friends in Boston when young, riding all the way on horseback, making a journey of about three days. Her first visit was made eighty years ago, when George Washington was President, and Samuel Adams was Governor. She is sprightly and intelligent, and now lives with her daughter, a young lady of 70.

—Two parties of Dartmouth College juniors will take a pedestrian tour through England and Scotland next summer. They will land at Liverpool, journey through London and the south of England, thence going north pass into Scotland, and, if time permits, take passage from Edinburg to Havre, whence they will sail home, after a flying trip to Paris. They estimate their expenses at something less than $100 per head for the trip. For convenience the parties will divide into squads of two and unite at the prominent points.

La Finance Itallienne states that, literally taking stock of all the movable and immovable property of the State (of which he publishes an inventory), the Minister of Finance for the Kingdom of Italy has ascertained and set down the details of each class, with its estimated value at the close of 1872. The list, which is curiously close, even to the utmost minute particulars, includes furniture, gold and silver plate, libraries, scientific instruments, ships, cannon, arms of all descriptions, materials for shipbuilding, and every conceivable article in use at the ministerial departments. The sum amounts to 1,746,774,846 lire 41 cents, equal to $349,354,665 of our money.

—The *Woman's Journal* says that in Warren, Mass., a day or two since, a lady, now in her 92d year, rode up and down one of the streets on horseback, with all the confidence and agility of a young girl, only complaining because the young horse would not move faster.

—A man on Long Island, famous for his hogs, was asked what was the secret of his success. He answered: "I always choose a good-natured pig. Those that, when they eat, are constantly running from one trough to another and knocking their snouts against the next pig I sell to my neighbors, who don't know better than to buy such troublesome animals, while my contented pigs get fat."

—A Philadelphia bridegroom gave his bride, as a wedding gift, a very large-sized diamond cross. This the blushing maiden lost in the church during the ceremony. Last week it was recovered. The sexton of the church found it in one of the furnaces beneath the lobby, into which it had fallen through a large register. It was uninjured, as there had not been a fire lighted in the church this season. The sexton's reward was sufficient to enable him to buy a new Sunday coat.

—Forest fires have been prevalent all over the western part of Massachusetts. In Hatfield, 1,000 acres have been swept over, 150 in Leyden and Bernardston, 50 in North Wilbraham, and several hundred in Leominster. At Worcester, a forest fire called out the Fire Department, Friday, and an interesting instance of canine faithfulness is narrated in connection with it. During the progress of the flames, Chief Engineer Combs threw his coat on the ground and told his dog to watch it. The dog obeyed the injunction, but, the course of the fire changing, both the dog and his charge were exposed to destruction. The canine Casabianca, however, refused to stir until the reappearance of his master, who had been at work in another section of the wood, when the flames were within a few feet of him. The dog and his master then removed to cooler quarters. The animal had resisted all attempts to move him, showing his teeth to all who tried compulsion.

—The St. Osyth is said to be the name of the new steamship which has been built in England with the intention of making quick time on the voyage to Australia. In forty-five days it is hoped that the vessel will be able to make the trip between London and Melbourne. And, if that can be done, it will beat the time usually necessary to make the journey by steamship across the Atlantic and by way of the Pacific Railroad, and by steamship again by way of the Pacific. The opening of the Suez Canal might have rendered this project possible, although it is said that the St. Osyth will take the direct route.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

PROF. SWING
The True Citizen, or a New Patriotism for Chicago.
WILL INAUGURATE THE STAR COURSE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

Reserved Seats, 75 cts., for sale or for exchange for Option Tickets THIS MORNING, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s., 117 State-st. Free 'bus tickets direct to and from South and West Sides given with tickets.

"OPTION TICKETS,"

Exchangeable without charge for reserved seats for any "Star" Entertainment. David Swing, Nov. 17, Daniel Dougherty, Nov. 26; Charlotte Cushman, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and; Charles Bradlaugh, Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields, Fred Douglass, Wm. Parsons, Richings-Bernard Concerts. Over 20 this winter.

TEN "OPTION TICKETS," $5, for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st.; Silsby's, 156 Twenty-second-st.; Borden's, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.; Dyche's, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.; Bell's, 495 West Madison-st.; Elmore's, 706 West Lake-st.; Rockwood's, 72 North Clark-st.; Laux's, 974 North Clark-st.
Carpenter & Sheldon.

M'CORMICK HALL---DeMURSKA.

"Is the Queen of the stage—*N. Y. Tribune.*
Monday and Wednesday, Nov. 16 and 18, at 8.

☞ The SALE OF SEATS commences TO-DAY at 9 a. m., at Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner State and Monroe-sts., for the UNRIVALED

DeMURSKA CONCERTS.

"The finest ever given in Chicago." "Every piece of the programme nightly encored." "By the best Concert Organization," comprising
Mlle. ILMA DeMURSKA, the Famous Hungarian Nightingale.
Mlle. CARRENO SAURET, the Eminent Pianist;
Herr HABELMANN, the Popular Tenor;
Sig. FERRANTI, the Famous Favorite Buffo;
Mons. SAURET, the Brilliant Violinist.
Mons. GAETANO BRAGA, the celebrated violoncello virtuoso and composer (his first appearance).
Sig. MARZO, Musical Director and Accompanist.
N. B.—Mlle. DeMurska will sing, on Monday, the famous MAD SCENE, from Lucia, with Flute Obligato, one of her greatest triumphs.
Reserved Seats, Balcony, $2.00; main floor, $1.50. Admission, $1. Seats for sale to-day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Wybert Reeve and Miss Adeline Stanhope
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE in Wilkie Collins' Great Drama,

FOSCO!

Or, THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Count Fosco ..... MR. WYBERT REEVE
Annie Catherick, Laura Fairlie, ... MISS ADELINE STANHOPE
In active preparation—Two new Dramas, "THE BETTER ANGEL," and "PARTED."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
FRED AIMS ..... Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL! First time of Kelly & Leon's translation of Offenbach's Petite Operetta, "LISCHEN & FRITCHEN." Lischen, THE ONLY LEON.

KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS

In new and original Ethiopian Sketches, including "When Sammy Comes Home," "Court of Appeals," "Backwood Echoes," "Brigand Scene," "Zophelia," new ballads, cornet solos, etc., etc.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Crowded Houses to witness the performance of

ELLA WESNER,

In her new Society Drama,

MIXED!

In which she does her Wonderful Specialties, and
MAKES 9 DISTINCT CHANGES.
Matinee at 2 o'clock. Everything entire.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy. Triumph of the Legitimate. Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, Boucicault's sparkling creation,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Saturday, Matinee and Night, by special request, Bartley Campbell's great play, THE VIRGINIAN. Positively the last chance to witness the hit of the year.
Monday, Nov. 16, Bartley Campbell's brilliant American Comedy, PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.
In preparation, the great Society Sensation, "Divorce;" the new Military Comedy, "On the Rhine," "Clancarty," etc.

A GRAND
CHARITY FAIR
WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO,
Beginning Nov. 16, 1874,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The ladies in charge earnestly solicit contributions thereto. Salable articles of every description, as well as fresh, dried, and preserved fruits and household supplies will be thankfully received. Packages should be addressed "Hospital Fair, care of Redfield, Bowen & Co., 112 to 116 Lake-st., Chicago." Circulars containing information can be had from Mrs. F. M. MITCHELL, Secretary, 922 Wabash-av.

PARK INSTITUTE,
Corner Ashland-av. and Madison-st.

DR. SARA B. CHASE

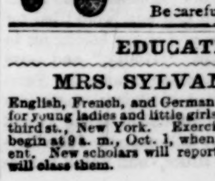
Will lecture this p. m. at 2 o'clock, at Park Institute. City address, 634 South Dearborn-st.

WINTER RESORT.

How to Escape the Winter.

GO TO
NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
GO TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, especially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
56 Wall-st., New York.

SCALES.



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SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 a. m., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.......Oct. 24. | GLAMORGAN....Oct. 31.
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.............$32.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Passenger Rates Greatly Reduced and Lower than via New York.

STEAMERS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
EVERY THURSDAY.

☞ Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For passage and further particulars, apply to
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

STATE LINE.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, Nov. 12.
STATE OF NEVADA...............Thursday, Nov. 25.
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.
JOHN E. EARLE,
Gen'l Western Agent, 61 Clark-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

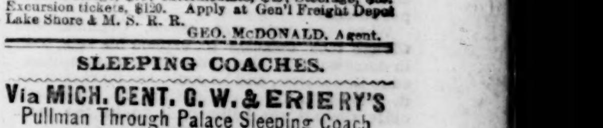
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Arragon, Symonds, Saturday, Nov. 21. Great Western, Windham. Cornwall, Stamper.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

SLEEPING COACHES.

Via MICH. CENT. G. W. & ERIE RY'S
Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coach



FOR NEW YORK, 5.15 p. m. Daily.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b St. Paul Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	* 4.00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	†10:10 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN
187 Washington-st., Chicago, the longest engaged in the special treatment of all private and chronic diseases than any other physician in the city. Hernia or rupture, all urinary diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, such as menorrhagia, leucorrhea, or whites, chlorosis, diseases and displacements of the womb, sterility, etc., successfully treated. Age with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Confidential consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Curable cases guaranteed. Ladies requiring surgical aid, medical attendance, or advice, may call or address the doctor. Invalids provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc. The cream of medical literature illustrated with chaste engravings, relating to the above diseases and explaining who may marry; the impediments to marriage, their nature, cause, and cure. Price 25 cents, in plain sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

The credentials of John Conley, Commissioner-elect from the Sixth District, were presented, and Mr. Cooley was duly assigned a seat in the Board.

A communication was received from J. W. Garvey, contractor for the mason work of the wing of the Insane Asylum, refusing to proceed further with the work. It was placed on file.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

A communication was received from Wilbur F. Storey, offering to lease the quarters now occupied as the Recorder's office for the sum of $4,000 per annum, including heating, ; also, one from F. Simpson, agent of the building No. 153 Randolph street, offering two floors therein for $4.000 per annum.

This brought up the report of the Special Committee, laid over last Monday, which recommended the acceptance of the proposition of Alexander White, to lease the building Nos. 83 and 87 Fifth avenue for $4,000 per annum.

Commissioner Burdick moved that the matter lay over for one week.

Commissioner Lonergan saw no reason for postponement, as the Committee had already examined the subject fully.

Commissioner Burdick did not believe the statements in the report were borne out by facts, which were that, in respect of light and ventilation, the *Times* building was superior to the White building.

Commissioner Lonergan moved the previous question.

This motion excited great indignation among the members who desired to discuss the subject.

Commissioner Clough said it was the first time such a thing had been attempted in the Board. It was evidently intended to choke off discussion.

The Chair ruled Commissioner Clough out of order; a motion for the previous question was not debatable.

Commissioner Clough appealed from the ruling, but it was sustained by a vote of 9 to 4.

The motion for the previous question was then put and carried.

Commissioner Burdick could not repress his indignation, and declared that he would not submit to the operation of such a rule.

The Chair stated that it was his duty to enforce the rule as it existed.

Upon demand of Commissioner Clough, the two other proposals were read,—one from W. F. Storey, offering the present quarters for $4,000 per annum, including heating; and another from the agent of the building No. 153 Randolph street, offering two floors for $4,000 per annum.

When the vote was called, Commissioner Clough took occasion to explain his vote, and, in doing so, said that great haste was manifested in this matter, and he could see no reason for it. He was in favor of leaving the Recorder's office where it was, believing it to be the most economical and the safest plan.

When Commissioner Conley's name was called he asked to be excused from voting.

Commissioner Lonergan objected, and Commissioner Conley thereupon voted "yea."

Commissioner Crawford explained that he voted "yea" because the present quarters were too small, and also because there was a very bad smell in and about the *Times* Building.

Commissioner Harrison said he should vote "no" because he could see no reason for making any change. There was plenty of vault-room in the present quarters, and more could be had if desired. He had no particular friendship for the *Times*, but he could see no reason for moving the office.

The motion to concur in the report was lost by a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Conley, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Boelle, Ashton—7.

Nays—Burdick, Busse, Clough, Harrison, Johnson, Jones, Russell—7.

Commissioner Johnson moved to postpone the subject one week.

Commissioner Harrison raised the point that the report had been practically defeated, and could not be postponed.

The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken.

Commissioner Johnson withdrew the motion to postpone.

Commissioner Clough moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

Commissioner Crawford moved to recommit the matter. Carried.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities reported that J. W. Garvey, the contractor for the masonry at the Insane Asylum, had thrown up his contract, and recommended that the Committee be authorized to buy his materials and go on with the work.

Commissioner Crawford was opposed to this action, and favored awarding the contract to the next highest bidder.

Commissioner Johnson argued the necessity of speedy action.

Commissioner Harrison thought the public would not be satisfied to have a $58,000 building-operation carried on by a committee.

Commissioner Clough regarded this as a dangerous experiment, and it would inevitably bring the Committee into bad odor. He would rather have the contract awarded at a higher sum.

Pending the settlement of the question, the Board adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH.

President MacVeagh, of the Citizens' Association, arrived from New York Wednesday night, and appeared at the meeting yesterday afternoon, in Room 29 Merchants' Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, he stated that he had met

GEN. SHALER,

and presented the resolutions of the Association to him. He also assured him that the insurance representatives, the Citizens' Association, and the public of Chicago were desirous of his coming here, and accompanied the offer with other assuring remarks. The General consented to assume the responsible position of organizer of our Fire Department, on being advised that his position in the Fire Board would be independent of legal objections. He will arrive here this morning on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and take rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, without formal reception. He will proceed at once to enter upon his new duties.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Mr. MacVeagh also stated that on Thursday, the 5th inst., he had a formal meeting with the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, and they expressed themselves well pleased with the action of the Association and the Chicago underwriters in procuring the services of Gen. Shaler. They promised to make this city a visit next week, with the view of looking over the ground to see for themselves what has been accomplished in the way of reform in fire-measures, and then to report the real condition of things here to the Board. Mr. MacVeagh said that the information which was received in New York regarding Chicago insurance and fire-protective measures was very indefinite, and hence the Committee's proposed visit. He said there was no ill-feeling manifested toward this city by insurance or other business-men in New York, so far as he could learn, and the opinion was quite general in the Eastern metropolis that we had done a good thing in procuring Gen. Shaler's services. The National Board of Underwriters have set about to introduce measures of reform in fire matters for the more especial purpose of giving absolute indemnity, and for the protection of the immense interest which they represent. They have not, they say, made Chicago their sole objective point, but they intend to inaugurate a protective system in all other cities, as they have in Boston and New York, for the purpose of rendering insurance indemnifying. Mr. MacVeagh had no doubt but the Board would commence writing in this city as soon as they looked over the ground and obtained correct information regarding the condition of affairs so far as it affects their interests.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association yesterday afternoon Mr. MacVeagh made substantially the same expressions as above given. The Committee did not transact any business of special interest.

LOCAL LETTERS.

CARD FROM GEN. WEBSTER.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES,
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice with surprise a statement in your paper that the appointment of Mr. Hoyt as Collector of Internal Revenue "was brought about in part" by myself. Some time ago, Mr. Hoyt brought me a certificate of good character signed by several prominent gentlemen, with a request that I should add my name to the number, and I did so. That is the whole extent of my agency in the matter. In no communication with the Department or the President, at any time, have I either advocated or opposed Mr. Hoyt's appointment. Very respectfully,

J. D. WEBSTER.

PLEASE OBLITERATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In warmer weather we had the choice of remaining inside or outside of the indecent walls at this station.

If the Illinois Central Company will not obliterate, and make it proper for ladies and children to remain inside their station, there are gentlemen getting off at this point who would gladly do so. H. W. M.

FAIRVIEW STATION, Nov. 12, 1874.

NEBRASKA RELIEF.

A meeting of the Chicago Branch of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, George Armour in the chair, and Charles F. Cooley, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to receive the final reports of Committees on Finances and Provisions. The following reports of contributions were received:

Board of Trade	$2,381.00
Lumber dealers	1,000.00
Boot and shoe houses	1,200.00
Hardware merchants	845.00
Dry goods dealers	328.00
Hat and cap dealers	300.00
Wholesale grocers	210.00
Wholesale druggists	150.00
Clothing dealers	150.00
Banks, bankers, and capitalists	905.00
St. Mark's Church, Nashua, Ia.	8.60
High School, Floyd County, Iowa	3.65
I. W. F., of Boston	10.00
Samuel Bailey, Trenton, N. J.	30.00
Total	$7,521.25

Besides the above contributions in cash, liberal donations of clothing were reported from the following firms: H. A. Kohn & Bros., Cahn, Wampold & Co., Price, Rosenblatt & Co., C. Sumerfield & Co., Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., Mayer, Monheimer & Co., Goodman & Barbe, Lindauar Bros. & Co., Hart Bros., Leopold, Kuh & Co., Rindskopf, Barbe & Co., Kohn, Wineman & Co., L. F. Leopold & Co., and Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co. C. P. Kellogg & Co. contributed $100. and Clement, Morton & Co. $50 in cash. The Rev. Mr. Davis, of Oconomowoc, Wis., contributed a case of clothing.

The Treasurer reported that he had expended from the collections made, by order of the Home Society, for boots and shoes, $1,200; for beans, $2,597.55; for dried apples, $1,367.09, leaving $2,365.61 on hand.

The contributions of clothing from the various firms were estimated to be worth about $750, which would make the total contributions to the fund, $8,371.25.

The reports were received and adopted, and on motion the soliciting committees were discharged.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Society of Good Samaritans is making good progress under its new President, Mrs. Annie Walbert. Monday evening it will give at the Home, corner of Menominee and Hammond streets, another of those popular concerts. The next meeting of the Society will be held Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was in the shade at 8 a. m. 37 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m., 35; 12 m., 34; 3 p. m., 35; 6 p. m., 33; and 8 p. m., 30.

Mrs. M. E. Hambeck, of No. 588 Fulton street, was surprised Wednesday evening by the discovery of a new-born male infant on her door-step. She took the little waif to the Foundlings' Home.

The elegant buggy donated the Homeopathic Fair by the celebrated manufacturers, William P. Sargent & Co., of 14 Sudbury street, Boston, arrived yesterday in fine condition, and was at once set up in the Fair rooms on Lake street. The buggy was made expressly for the Mechanics' Fair recently held in Boston, and in the very best style.

John Coffey, a laborer, fell from the ruined walls of the First Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, yesterday morning, and, though the distance was 30 feet and he struck upon his head, strange to say he escaped death, and received only a deep and severe cut in the skull, which is not dangerous. He was removed to the County Hospital.

The citizens in the locality of Ashland avenue and Madison streets, having met with frequent burglaries, and the police force not being sufficiently strong to protect them from almost nightly repetitions of robbery and burglary, have taken the matter in their own hands and established a Vigilance Committee amongst themselves for their own protection.

A distressing accident happened yesterday at the Sherman House, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Julie Brousseau, the mother of Mrs. Ducharme, of the Ducharme House, Nos. 70 and 72 Randolph street. The lady, who was 80 years old, and almost blind, attempted to go to her room without assistance, and in doing so made a misstep, and fell down the short flight of stairs leading to the street. Dr. Baxter was called in, but her age and the severe blow on her head made his skill useless, and she died in fifteen minutes. Her husband, aged 82, was with her in her last moments.

Mr. M. O'Dowd, of Omaha, Neb., has just arrived from an extended trip through the Eastern States. His mission is to encourage Irish immigration from the large cities and overcrowded settlements to the virgin prairies of the West. Mr. O'Dowd can be found, until Monday, at 57 Clark street, where he will be pleased to meet any of his countrymen who contemplate making a home in the West. Mr. O'Dowd is thoroughly acquainted with the advantages and facilities offered to Irish settlers, and will give an illustrated paper, with maps, and full particulars about the Irish settlements in the great Platte Valley.

The rumor that the McDonald-McGarry case would again come before the present Grand Jury grew out of the fact that the case was not docketed until the present jury met. The presentment made before the last Grand Jury was on complaint, and before the case was docketed. The officers of the Criminal Court, on the docketing of the charge, issued subpœnas for several witnesses, and hence the supposition that the matter was to be investigated. The Grand Jury yesterday, owing to the fact that the case had once been acted upon, decided they would not hear the charge, unless Mr. McGarry or some person immediately interested should see proper to come before them and make the presentment. Mr. McGarry declines to do this, and there the matter ends.

It may be some of the ladies of the West Side do not yet know there is a West Side Department of the Hospital Fair for their special convenience, organized a short time ago under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Knapp, 316 West Washington street. The last regular meeting before the fair was held at Mrs. Knapp's residence yesterday afternoon, when a large number of contributions in various forms, including money, were reported. Those actively interested in this movement are making the most of the little time remaining, and desire all who intend contributing to report the fact to Mrs. Knapp, or send the articles, if bulky, consigned to her to the rooms of the fair, 112, 114, and 116 Lake street, as early as Saturday, or Monday at the latest.

Among the guests at the Grand Pacific Hotel are Mrs. Sarah Gibson and Mrs. D. S. Keys, of Forsyth, Ga., who have come to this city on a mission of collecting funds for building a Baptist church in their town, which is situated some miles south of Atlanta, and which, of course, suffered during our great civil war. The ladies are highly recommended, and have letters of introduction from first-class business men in Atlanta to some of our leading firms here. They also carry with them an autograph letter, signed by Gov. Smith, of Georgia, and by ex-Governor Brown, of the same State. They will remain in Chicago for some weeks.

A meeting of the Town Board of South Chicago was called for 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A quorum did not assemble up to 4:50 p. m., and the meeting was accordingly set down for 4 p. m. to-day. It is hoped that the Justices will recognize the occasion of sufficient importance to snatch an hour from other engagements, if necessary, for, if report be true, the finances of the Board have been trifled with monstrously by Supervisor Schank. The Town Clerk charges the Supervisor with defalcation, dishonest practices, habitual drunkenness, and consequent inattention to the duties of his office. This is a formidable category of offenses, which demands investigation. It is therefore urgent that the Town Board meet and take action without delay.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Booth—Alexander Roberts and Alexander J. Roberts, father and son, were tried for the larceny of a horse and buggy belonging to Michael Murphy; verdict, "Guilty," and term of punishment fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.—The celebrated warehouse cases are set for trial the 14th of December.—The Grand Jury returned two true bills against John Taylor, for robbing N. B. Miller, and Frank Barnes for the larceny of a watch from John McManus.—James Lee, indicted for arson in setting fire to the clothing and house of Julia Learned, will be tried to-day.

JUSTICE COURTS.

Justice Boyden—Kate Smith, arrested for larceny; continued case, failed to appear, and bail of $100 declared forfeited, with her father, John Smith, as surety.—John McCarthy, arrested for larceny; continued case, cause heard, and prisoner discharged.—James Daly, violation hack ordinance; continued till to-day in bail of $100.—F. H. Halpin and James Norris, violation of depot ordinance; continued till the 17th inst.—James McGuire, arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct; sentenced to the Bridewell for thirty days, and fined $10.—Louis Ludwig, arrested for assaulting Thomas Beaumont with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury; held to the Criminal Court in bail of $700.—Landon Smith, arrested for the larceny of a box of gents' gloves from the Boston store; held to the Criminal Court in bail of $700.—James McDonald, arrested for vagrancy; sentenced to the Bridewell for ninety days, and sentence suspended for twelve hours in order to give him an opportunity to leave town.

Justice Scully—G. N. McEwen, arrested for illegal voting; continued till to-morrow in bail of $1,500.—Michael Fry, arrested for larceny; held to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.—Patrick Casey and Louis Moumoiner, arrested for vagrancy; continued till to-day in bail of $200 each.

Justice Kaufmann—No cases before the North Side Police Court yesterday.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Up to yesterday a Pole named Louis Ludwig carried on the jewelry business at 651 Archer avenue. He now rests in durance vile in a cell of the County Jail, where he was committed yesterday in default of $700 bail demanded of him by Justice Boyden, of the South Side Police Court, in order to insure his presence before the Criminal Court to stand a trial for assaulting his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Beaumont, of No. 1 Fuller street. For some time past this fellow has created a vast amount of trouble to his neighbors by his quarrelsome disposition, and his insane demoniacal actions have become a terror to the locality in which he resides. He has permitted his ungovernable temper to go unbridled to such an extent that he has quarreled with his wife, daughter, customers, and in fact with every one who came within his reach. About one week ago his terrible temper was vented upon his daughter, a young lady, abusing her in such a foul and outrageous manner that she was compelled to leave the house and seek refuge and protection at the residence of Mr. Beaumont, who is the father of the young lady's stepmother.

The unnatural father, not content with laying forcible and violent hands upon his innocent daughter, followed her to the temporary asylum she had fled to for safety, and last Sunday the ruffian made an attack upon Mrs. Beaumont for harboring his daughter. This assault, by request of the injured young lady, was passed by, and Ludwig was notified that a repetition of it would not be permitted. Since then he has conducted himself like a lunatic; assaulting his wife until she too was obliged to fly the premises in order to save her life. He has made various assaults on divers persons, until the citizens have been obliged to avoid passing by his premises.

Yesterday morning, at about the hour of 6 o'clock, his evil passion culminated in an assault upon his father-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, which it is to be hoped will result in landing him in the Penitentiary. At the hour mentioned he went to Beaumont's residence, and unannounced entered the dwelling, and with a heavy clock-weight struck that gentleman a blow on the back of the head, cutting a terrible gash, and felling him to the floor. He then followed up the assault with a second blow, cutting him over the left eye. At this stage of the proceedings Officer Mahoney, of the Fourth Precinct, fortunately put in a timely appearance, or it is very probable that the villain would have murdered his victim. Officer Mahoney put on the "come alongs" and brought the ruffian before Justice Boyden. Mr. Beaumont appeared against the would-be murderer, and from his evidence the man is certainly a dangerous person, and this affair will perhaps rid the people of Bridgeport of his presence for some time to come, and the riddance will be a blessing to his sorely-tried and abused family. He was held to the Criminal Court by the Justice under the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. The present Grand Jury will investigate the matter immediately.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

King Brothers & Co., dealers in hats, caps, and furs, at Nos. 81 and 83 Market street, were robbed Wednesday evening, at the early hour of 7 o'clock, of $1,300 worth of goods. The robber or robbers effected an entrance through the rear door on the alley between Washington and Madison streets, which was bolted at the top and bottom, as well as locked and bolted in the centre. The door was burst in, and the burglary was evidently committed by some one well acquainted with the premises, as the goods taken consisted entirely of ladies' and children's furs,—ermine, sable, and mink. The firm had only Tuesday last received an invoice of twenty-five sets; of that number, twenty-two were taken. They were removed from the case in which they were packed, and, it is presumed, were placed in empty bags once containing oats, as the grain was scattered about the floor, as if shaken from the bags. The bookkeeper of the firm left the store at 6 o'clock, and the patrolman of the Metropolitan Police force discovered the robbery at 7:30 o'clock, and immediately reported his discovery at Pinkerton's headquarters. The detectives in all the larger surrounding cities have been telegraphed to, and the firm have offered a reward of $300 for the capture of the thieves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sam White is represented by the detectives as an overcoat thief, and that is the reason why he languishes in a cell in Central Station. Two coats, stolen by Sam, are now awaiting identification by the owners.

Miner T. Ames, the coal-dealer, reported at Madison Street Station last evening that a valuable stallion had been stolen from him.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. S. M. Cullom, Speaker of the House, was a guest at the Palmer yesterday.

S. M. Etter, the newly-elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, is at the Matteson House.

It is understood that Peter Hand will succeed Conrad Foiz as Jailer.

The Hon. Joseph Medill has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, and will accept the position.

The Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, is stopping at St. Caroline's Court Hotel.

George M. Christian and wife, of Grinnell, Ia., started for their home yesterday morning, after a week's pleasure-seeking in Chicago.

Allen Manrel, Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, who has been confined to his house by serious illness during the two months past, started for New York State last evening, accompanied by his wife, hoping a few weeks' change of air would hasten his complete recovery.

Peter O'Leary, of, London, England, who was sent to this country and Canada by the Laborers' Union of Ireland, to inquire into the condition of the laborers here, is stopping at Burke's Hotel. He is on a similar mission to that of Joseph Arch, who made a tour of inquiry through Canada a short time ago.

CARNEY VS. CORCORAN.

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Ald. Corcoran had been presented with a gold-headed cane, he having received a majority of the votes polled at the fair of the Church of the Holy Name. The presentation is a fact, but now comes Mr. Thomas Carney, ex-Aldermgn, who asserts that he was the successful contestant, receiving a majority of 300 votes. He says the cane was presented to him on the night the fair closed; that he "returned thanks for the honor," and he has it now in his possession. He says further, that the presentation at Conley's hotel was an "attempt to create political capital" for Mr. Corcoran at his expense, characterizing said attempt as "too mean to notice, except for the fact that many had been led to believe that Corcoran, and not himself, was the recipient of the cane." The only way to settle this controversy is to put both canes up at the next Catholic fair, and let some other politicians contest for them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific Hotel—George Wallen, England; John Constable, New York; H. J. Eaton, Concord, N. H.; J. H. Boker, Washington; E. E. Ames, Sacramento; Henry W. French, Boston; Horton Yates, England; W. S. Braddock, Minnesota. . . . *Palmer House*—D. De Vivo, New York; S. D. Dougherty, New York; O. M. Russell, Rochester; the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield; L. Slatopee, Pittsburg; E. A. Clapp, Boston; H. S. Eldred, Milwaukee. . . . *Sherman House*—A. C. Bird, St. Louis; E. Ryder, Dubuque; F. A. Taylor, Kalamazoo; F. A. Shields, Davenport. . . . *Tremont House*—M. D. Woodford, London; E. H. Davey, Cedar Rapids; J. P. Campbell, Kansas City, D. S. Clark, New York; E. Bowman, Adrian.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Dr. Chase will lecture at 2 o'clock to-day at Mrs. Bates' Park Institute, corner of Ashland avenue and Madison street, on "Uterine Diseases."

Ilium Lodge No. 4, A. of J., will give a public entertainment at their hall, 46 and 48 South Clark street, this evening.

A social party for the benefit of the Church of Our Savior will be given by the ladies of the Parish Guild at Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street, this evening, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Watchmen, janitors, teamsters, and men for general work can be had on application to the Free Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue.

The sale of seats for Prof. Swing's new lecture, the first of the "Star" Course, begins this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

A meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial Aid Society will be held in Room 40 McCormick's Block this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the Society.

M. C. Kelley will lecture upon "Co-operation and the Workingmen, or the Relations of Capital and Labor" in the Chicago Athenæum's free course Monday evening, at 114 Madison street. Mr. Kelley will treat the subject from the workingman's standpoint.

The Chicago Woman's Temperance Union will hold a mass-meeting this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Halsted Street M. E. Church. All are earnestly requested to attend. Francis Murphy, of Portland, Me., a reformed rumseller, will address the meeting.

The down-town lunches by the ladies of the Church of the Holy Communion, at Nos. 50 and 52 Clark street, will be continued during this week and next.

A Woman's Union Missionary meeting, to be addressed by Mrs. Van Lennep, for many years missionary in Smyrna, will be held in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. All ladies interested in woman's foreign missionary societies are cordially invited to hear the statements of this gifted and experienced missionary.

Wirt Dexter will deliver the special public lecture before the Union College of Law Saturday at 4 o'clock p. m. The subject is, "Some things quite as necessary to a young lawyer as a knowledge of the law." James P. Root will follow, Saturday, Nov. 21, at the same hour. His subject is, "The power of the government over the property of the citizen, including eminent domain, taxation, and special assessment."

THE CITY-HALL.

Corporation-Counsel Dickey is at present engaged in attending to the Sanger case, which is now being heard in Judge Rogers' court.

The Committee on Schools will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The Committee on Judiciary will meet in the same place at 3 o'clock.

Ald. Heath, after carefully considering the amount of money paid into the County Treasury, thinks that the city is entitled to $70,000 per annum. At first he placed the sum as low as $40,000.

The Board of Public Works yesterday sent a communication to the County Commissioners requesting them to appoint the time and place for a conference on the Court-House question.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterdap afternoon, James Trainor, William Vernon, Nicholas Hoeller, and Michael Shey were put on the usual sixty days' probation preparatory to joining the Fire Department.

The Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon on the subject of a report on the Fullerton avenue conduit. Although the report is not yet prepared, the Commissioners have united against making the appropriation. In the first place, they consider it outside of their province; they have awarded the contract at such a price, and by the law they cannot change it. In the second place, the loss is not so great as has been said. Mr. Prindiville thinks that if Mr. Norris pushes the work to completion, he will not lose anything like what he thinks he will. If, on the contrary, he throws up the work at its present stage, the loss will be very large proportionately, entailing a loss of many thousand dollars on the expensive machinery which is now on the grounds. Should he throw it up, one of the bidders, whose bid was nearly $20,000 higher than that of Mr. Norris, offers to complete the work on the basis of his original bid.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon to consider some matters presented by the Fire Marshal. On motion of Mr. Klokke, the Fire Marshal was instructed to change all the snaps on the harness used in the Fire Department, substituting for those now in use larger ones which can be more easily handled. The Marshal was also instructed to estimate the cost of changing the horse-stalls in all the engine-houses in such a manner that the horse will stand in position to walk to his place on the engine whenever the gong strikes. This method has already been adopted in two of the engine-houses, and gives great satisfaction. The Marshal presented his monthly report on the condition of the Department, and also a report of a fire-engine test that took place some weeks ago on the lake-front. Of this latter report Commissioner Sheridan says that it is wrong. He maintains that false measurements were made by the Marshals. Commissioner Klokke opposes him in his opinion, and, as a consequence, their bickerings and quarrels over it have caused it to be deferred to this late day. This report, the appointment of a Sixth Assistant Fire-Marshal, the buying of two engines, and other business relating to the Fire Department, will again come up in a private meeting of the Board to be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE.

The Committee on Police met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. Present, Ald. Schaffner, Mahr, Richardson, and Murphy. A resolution requesting the Board of Health to be more diligent in removing dead dogs was placed on file. A resolution providing for a special policeman on the Sangamon street crossing of Kinzie street met with a similar fate.

Ald. Hildreth's resolution providing for thirty-eight watchmen to look out for fires, at a salary of $750 per year, excited a very warm debate. Ald. Schaffner and Richardson voted to file it, and let the subject drop until after Gen. Shaler had recommended it. Ald. Murphy and Mahr thought that the recommendation of the Board of Police ought to be sufficient to carry the resolution. Ald. Murphy called in Commissioner Sheridan, who pressed the passage of the resolution. He said that, whether Gen. Shaler recommended it or not, the Council were bound to respect the recommendation of the Board in preference to Gen. Shaler. It was understood between the Citizens' Association and the Board of Police that when Gen. Shaler came here he was to advise the Board, and not the Common Council. He thought that no changes would be found necessary in the Fire Department, but that many additions to it would be recommended. Notwithstanding his argument, the vote remained unchanged. Consequently two reports will be returned to the Common Council.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council, composed of Ald. Heath (Chairman), Schaffner, and Quirk, held a meeting yesterday in the Comptroller's office.

The claim of Mrs. Bergen for $100, for injuries sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk on Halsted street, was approved, and ordered to be paid.

The bills of C. Tegtmeyer for $66.96, of Sundmacher and Branckman for $21, and of H. Jones & Co. for $32.16—on account of sewerage-bricks supplied—were passed, and ordered to be paid.

The claim of G. Whitaker for $318.60 for injuries sustained to horse, buggy, and man, while driving along Twenty-second street, was referred to the Law Department for evidence as to the liability of the city.

On motion, the compensation to the County Collector for making city tax sales during the present year was fixed at $2,000.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WOODSTOCK.

Weddings and rumors of weddings are quite the talk in this city at the present.

The new Methodist church at Nunda will be dedicated Sunday. The Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D. D., of Aurora, will preach the dedication sermon in the morning, and will also preach in the evening.

The rendition of "Esther" by the Musical Union, Thursday evening, attracted a large audience; which gave a favorable verdict. The costumes were procured from Chicago, and added much to the scenic effect. The piece showed much careful preparation and thorough drill.

The Musical Union will next present "Belshazzar" to the "Woodstockings."

An elecutionary entertainment was given Thursday night, at the Universalist Church, in this place. It was well attended, and gave good satisfaction.

A dramatic society is organizing, and meets with much favor. As this place has now a first-class hall, dramatic representations can be presented much more attractively than formerly.

M'HENRY.

A car-load of pickles was shipped from the McHenry Pickle Factory this week direct to New Orleans.

The Teachers' Institute, which convened here, was a success. There was a good attendance throughout, and subjects pertaining to education were thoroughly discussed.

Miss Hallie O. Barrett gave a reading at the Universalist Church Wednesday evening. The entertainment was enjoyed by all, and was quite commendable.

Considerable petty thieving is going on in this place, Mr. C. Eldridge being the last sufferer. His house was entered and a vest containing $600 abstracted therefrom. No clew to the burglars.

A Thanksgiving party will be given at the Riverside House Thanksgiving night. Good music will be in attendance, and, from present prospects, a large company.

NORWOOD PARK.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Dr. Cole was discovered to be in flames. A passing freight train sounded the alarm, and prompt assistance was rendered by the neighbors. A portion of the furniture was saved, but with the appliances at hand for extinguishing fires it was impossible to save the house. All of the clothing of the family was lost. The house was well insured, and was worth in the neighborhood of $1,500. The fire originated from a kerosene lamp which was dropped on the floor, and instantly ignited, scattering the flames in every direction.

The Reformed Church will meet sociably at the house of John F. Eberhart, Esq., this evening. The public are invited to attend.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Prof. S. C. Bartlett will deliver a lecture on "Travels in Egypt" in the Presbyterian Church this evening.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

John Lidky, while driving a team and wagon home to his place at Bremen, was killed on the Dummy Railroad at the intersection of the Vincennes Road Wednesday evening at 5:35 p. m. He attempted to cross in front of the approaching train, he going towards Blue Island. The engine struck the team, instantly killing them and demolishing the wagon. Mr. Lidky lived two hours. He was taken to Blue Island and medical aid summoned. Before his friends arrived he breathed his last. He leaves a family.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

AN UNFAITHFUL ASSIGNEE.

Aaron Wider and about half a dozen other creditors of Duff & Cowan, bankrupt manufacturers, of Pontiac, Livingston County, filed a petition against James E. Morrow, Assignee of said bankrupts. The petitioners say that Morrow, in August, 1871, sold 160 acres of the bankrupts', in Livingston County, for $4,776, or about half its value. Subsequently, Morrow took a half interest in the land himself. At another time he sold another tract of land, with a woolen mill and house, for much less than their value. It is also claimed that Morrow has received about $8,000 a long time ago, on which he has been receiving interest, which he denies, and that he has neglected to account for about $1,000 of his receipts. Petitioners, therefore, ask that Morrow and his grantee, L. E. Payson, be restrained from selling or incumbering the real estate so sold; that Morrow also be enjoined from selling the notes, accounts, judgments, &c., of the bankrupts, as advertised for Nov. 17, and that the Assignee may also be removed. The injunction was granted as asked, and a rule issued on Morrow to show cause, within six days after service, why he should not be removed.

DIVORCES.

Wilhelmina Sievert filed a bill against Herman F. Sievert, in which she intimates that his room will be henceforth more agreeable than his company. Not only has he been a drunkard for the past three years, but he has treated her so inhumanly that it was impossible for her to bear healthy children. Finally she was obliged to leave him in 1871, and now asks for a divorce.

Amanda Bagley claims that the lines have fallen to her in very unpleasant places since she shared her fortunes with William Bagley. His nominal business is that of a barber, but his real employment seems to have been to get drunk three or four times a week, and while so, to exercise his extensor muscles both of arm and leg on her face and body. Tiring of this, he would vary the performances by threatening her life with a pistol. She, in turn, has become wearied of his course of treatment, and announces her determination to henceforward allow him to go it alone.

ITEMS.

A Grand Jury will be summoned for the 19th inst. in the United States District Court.

Judge Blodgett will hold no Court to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Isaac Nebenzahl and Montague Marx sued B. Ginsburg for $1,000.

Davidson and Reed began a suit in attachment against Charles C. Clute, claiming $1,234.37.

S. P. Tilton commenced an action against the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, claiming $2,000.

Levi Cline began an action for $1,500 against the Michigan State Insurance Company.

Margaret McWayne commenced a suit in trespass against Thomas O'Neil, laying damages at $2,500.

John West sued David A. Gage and John A. Rice for $1,000.

Merrill C. Follansbee filed a bill against Susan W. Sinclair, Washington Libby, S. B. Gookins, M. L. Bundy, A. B. Jenks, W. H. Hosmer, C. B. Hosmer, W. S. Proudfoot, J. W. C. Bailey, H. M. Shepard, D. R. Bailey, Jeremiah Blaney, Asabel Gage, and John Forsyth, to foreclose a mortgage for $8,250 on Lots 4 to 9, 15, 19 to 25, and 35 to 52, of Block 30, Lots 12 to 34, 41 to 45, 48 to 53, 61 to 71, in Block 41, all in Sheffield's Addition.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel B. and David Lingle commenced a suit against John B. Warren to recover $8,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Nicholas Dreis; his will was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Margaretha Dreis, under an approved bond of $13,200. The following is the will of the deceased:

> I, Nicholas Dreis, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:
>
> After discharge of all my proper debts, funeral expense, and the cost of a grave-stone, I give and bequeath,
>
> *First*—To my wife, Margaretha, all my personal estate, goods, and chattels, of what name or nature soever, for her own use and benefit forever.
>
> *Second*—My said wife, Margaretha, to have the use and benefit of all of my real estate until my youngest child, John Nicholas, will have attained the age of 15 years.
>
> *Third*—Whenever my said youngestchild, John Nicholas, becomes of the age of 15 years, all of my real estate is to be divided between my children, Margaretha, Mary, John, Peter, Catherine, Lorenz, and John Nicholas, share and share alike, after my said wife Margaretha has received her proper lawful one-third share of my said real estate. But, however, should my said youngest child John Nicholas die before it attains the age of 15 years as aforesaid, then, and in that case, the heretofore mentioned division of my real estate to take place at such time as my said youngest child John Nicholas would have attained the age of 15 years had it lived.
>
> I hereby appoint my said wife Margaretha my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, she to give the usual bond for the faithful execution of the trust hereby created.
>
> In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1874.

Mary A. Newton was appointed administratrix of the estate of William Newton, deceased, under an approved bond of $10,000.

The following claims were allowed: Claim of Edward Casey for $42, against the estate of John Cain; claim of J. C. Schneider for $306.76, and claim of I. N. Sleeper for $35.85, against the estate of E. W. Griffin.

In the matter of the estate of Simon Oster; his will was proven and letters testamentary issued to Nicholas Hansen under an approved bond of $4,500. The following is the will of the deceased:

> In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost: Being of sound memory, I hereby declare, in presence of two witnesses, William Netstraeter and Nicholas Hansen, the following to be my last will:
>
> My property consists of one and a half acres of land in the Village of Willmette, Cook County, Ill., with house and furniture of the same. There is a debt of $200 on this property.
>
> I appoint my wife Maria Oster as principal heir. She shall receive what the laws of Illinois give her of my property. The balance of the same shall be distributed among the following four children, share and share alike, namely: Hubert, Elizabeth, Catherine (nee May), and Anna Oster. My wife Maria, however, shall have the use of the entire property as long as she lives and remains unmarried. The debts now on the property shall be deducted before the partition. I nominate Nicholas Hansen as administrator of my property.

In the matter of the estate of Robert T. Henderson; grant of administration issued to Mary Jane Henderson under an approved bond of $7,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—26 to 160.

JUDGE GARY—193, 194, 195, 198, 200 to 205, 207 to 211, 213 to 217.

JUDGE JAMESON—137, 138, 140, 143 to 148, 150 to 153, 155 to 162, inclusive.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call.

JUGE TREE—1,268, 1,270, 107.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry S. Dietrich vs. William H. Condon, $407.58.

JUDGE GARY—David Williams vs. Pennoyer L. Sherman, $358.41.—Robert Mitchell vs. Alpheus C. and Octavius F. Badger and W. W. Hilton, $7,842.32.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE TREE—W. B. Gould et al. vs. George H. Walker, $229.75.—D. G. Moore vs. Nathan S. Grow, $70.20.

JUDGE JAMESON—John Baldwin, Jr., vs. Josephus T. Thomas, $150.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Do the Pupils Have Too Much Mental Labor?

MAYWOOD, Ill., Nov. 8, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed, from time to time, sentimental articles from fond parents, concerning the terrible mental labor imposed on their dear children in the schools of to-day; and I would like to say a few words on the subject as viewed from the teacher's standpoint.

There is a growing tenderness developed in all minds at the present date, a sympathy for suffering, a pity for the oppressed, that seems to be assuming a fanatical form. I would not say anything against the efforts put forth by many of the best men and women of our age in the cause of humanity, for there is much yet to be done,—more than a century of unintermitted toil could accomplish; but unevenly-balanced minds, or minds not thoroughly informed, often run into ridiculous excesses, which injure the cause more than their opposition would.

Some people complain of the greater amount of labor children are compelled to perform now than was required years ago, and I cannot see the smallest foundation for such statements. Perhaps my experience has been much different from that of the majority, but I doubt it.

Boys generally, at leaving the grammar schools, are 14 or 15 years of age, and the studies in which they are supposed to have made some proficiency are arithmetic, as far as square root, History of the United States,—a primary work; geography, spelling, music, reading; and, in addition, a few general ideas, which are classed under the head of Oral, which every intelligent boy or girl ought to have sufficient interest in to develop by reading, far in advance of what is required.

Now, any one can see that boys of the age above mentioned would not be able to enter a decent college until they were at least 18 years of age. I should have said, perhaps, that the average age of the scholars leaving the Grammar Schools is, in the case of boys, much greater than what I have mentioned, and adding three years at least for college-preparation would make them almost if not quite 20 years of age. When it is considered that these scholars have been regular in attendance for a long period, and the majority sons and daughters of intelligent people, is it possible that they have been compelled to labor so hard to accomplish so little?

Boys *used* to have a pretty good knowledge of the first books of Euclid at 14; they had perhaps gone through several books in Latin; had begun to struggle with Greek, and, besides, had, in some schools, small doses of Moral Philosophy, Physics, and Logic,—all this in addition to what is required of candidates for the High School with the exception of Music and perhaps Drawing. These boys so overtaxed did not all die; for many a man who entered college at 16 lived to a hearty old age, and worked hard enough all his life to kill these sensitive people, were they even to think seriously of it.

"My boy [or my girl] is very delicate; you must study his or her disposition, and not drive too hard," people are saying to the teacher continually. The lazy boy will go to his parents, and present things in such a light that they may actually think it is so, and, though sensible people, they often appeal to the public through the columns of some paper, without ever thinking that the best plan would be to go to the school-room, see what that boy has to do in a day and how he does it, before accusing the Board and the teachers of an attempt to murder their darling.

There are others, who are absolutely fools, who believe every word told by their children, without attempting to inquire into the truth of the matter,—forgetting that the average boy is as prone to lie as water to run down hill, when it is for his interest to do so. Many, too, comfortably situated in life, but ignorant as it is possible for persons to be who see newspapers sometimes, really are afraid of their dear children's brains being hurt by so much knowledge crammed into them,—they sometimes have reason, too,—and, to show their social importance, they protest loudly against the imposition, thus doing their children greater harm by making them obstinate, and undoing all the patient labor of the teacher; for, though I am a humble member of the profession, I will insist that the most irascible old pedagogue—and I have known some in whom that quality was pretty well developed—was to be credited with more patience than is commonly attributed to that old Asiatic so often mentioned as our exemplar in the shing virtue.

Let sensible people, then, give as much attention to their children as they would to a pet animal even; set apart a day once in a while to visit them at school; see whether they have to work so very hard; and they will soon cry out for more stringent examinations and severer study. They will also encourage the teacher more than it is possible to describe,—thus doing two things at once.

The trouble is, parents think it a fine thing to delegate the care of their children to anybody else, glad to be well rid of them, but reserve the right to growl as much as they please, reason or no reason. If a man consigned a horse to some one in the country, he would be sure to visit the place to see how he fared; but his child is not worth the trouble.

To conclude: any man or woman of common-sense who visits the schools of the city, and watches their working, will be satisfied that there is not *enough* required of the scholars in many of the Grammar Departments, where German or Elements of Geometry are omitted; that no private schools or public schools in any country are filled with a healthier lot of boys and girls; and that the only fault to be found is, teachers are changed too often in the lower grades, where the most careful work ought to be done; and some penalty ought to be attached to the marrying of, and running away with, the teachers, just as they are beginning to be useful. Respectfully yours, W. J. H. HOGAN.

The Insufficient Time Allowed Scholars for Lunch.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is evidenced, in the recent action of the Board of Education, a determination to improve the High School. Regarding the course of instruction it seems unnecessary to offer suggestions, as the Committee appointed for that purpose is a guarantee of a careful consideration of the subject. There is, however, one item in the management of the school which has been almost totally neglected in the discussions of the past few weeks. It was just touched upon by the Committee in the recommendation for the change of hours, on the ground that the proposed hours would enable the pupils of the school to have dinner on school-days as well as on Saturday and Sunday. The Superintendent easily showed that dinner could not then be eaten at home. Why was not this matter of allowing time for eating at noon investigated further? It should not have been dropped so unceremoniously.

What is the prevalent complaint of Americans? Dyspepsia. Caused by what? Largely by the habit of "bolting" the food. How can this fruitful source of suffering be removed? By educating the rising generation on the subject of the digestive apparatus. How are Chicago High-School students educated on this important subject? A glance at the time allowed for lunch, and the duties performed during that brief time, will answer the question. Many pupils live at such a distance from the school-building that the time for starting from home in the morning is too early to permit fortification with a hearty breakfast. Plainly, those young people are hungry when noon arrives. Again, few families so arrange their cooking as to have materials for lunch every day. The members of that family must buy their lunch. Here we have boys and girls hungry, and obliged to go out and purchase food. At 15 minutes before 12 m. the bell strikes the signal for intermission. Hats and shawls are hastily thrown on; a rush is made on the neighboring bakeries; provender is bought; school is again reached; wrappings are replaced in the wardrobe; that lunch is eaten; faces and hands are cleaned; and all are seated ready for recitation at 12 o'clock. *Fifteen minutes for the whole operation!*

Years ago, public sentiment compelled the railroad compan[illegible] fifteen minutes [illegible] the parents of [illegible] length of time f[illegible] If our educators [illegible] such disregard f[illegible] spend all their [illegible] boys and girls w[illegible] surd to oblige st[illegible] go hungry, and [illegible] statement that m[illegible] the process of d[illegible]

In the Normal [illegible] the subject, and [illegible] But on what con[illegible] stay *fifteen minu*[illegible] realize the neces[illegible] but cannot or wi[illegible] each of the five [illegible] day. The pupils [illegible] the time designa[illegible]

Doubtless this [illegible] question remain[illegible] possible to give [illegible] at 2 o'clock. Ar[illegible] recitation more [illegible] life of the stude[illegible] Schools, than th[illegible] "bolting" is po[illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 1[illegible]

Specie in Texas.

Nacogdoches Corre[illegible]

Upon the first [illegible] payment in Tex[illegible] ment at the hou[illegible] much I owed. [illegible] nocently handed [illegible] you got any silve[illegible] "what are you t[illegible] back to specie p[illegible] a long way from [illegible] might have happ[illegible] or something of [illegible] said he "here in [illegible] paper money, ev[illegible] plaguy railroads [illegible] upon us. Hows[illegible] I'll een take you[illegible] So saying, he fu[illegible] filled with quarte[illegible] dimes at the othe[illegible] dimes, having de[illegible] ium. This rathe[illegible] a difference betw[illegible] silver, and I cou[illegible] with silver at Sh[illegible] of coming to a p[illegible] legal-tender wa[illegible] much," I inquire[illegible] got in that old p[illegible] $100 in quarters[illegible] half-dimes." "[illegible] "Not half heavy[illegible] "I wish as my p[illegible] ha! fower times[illegible] as I rode away.

Pianos for Cash.

A few instrumen[illegible] little used can be [illegible] No. 92 Van Bure[illegible] prices.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—On T[illegible] Murphy, aged 74 ye[illegible] Funeral from the [illegible] 224 South Green-st.[illegible] to Calvary Cemetery[illegible]

VOOS—On Wedne[illegible] of Alwell E. Voos, [illegible] Funeral from the [illegible] day at 11 o'clock.

SINCLAIR—On N[illegible] 57 years. Funeral at 1 p. m. [illegible] st. to Rosehill Ceme[illegible] vited to attend. ☞ Canada paper[illegible]

ANDERSEN—On [illegible] of consumption, at t[illegible] Funeral from his l[illegible] to-day at 2 o'clock [illegible] vited.

LEWIS—The fune[illegible] be held at the resid[illegible] diana-av., Friday at [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments

animals. Price 50 [illegible]

Children Cry for Castoria.—[illegible] perfect substitute fo[illegible] regulating the stom[illegible]

PERFUMERY.

Morse's Wood Violet,
Morse's Paphian Bouquet,
Morse's Dedication Bouquet,

Excel in Aromatic q[illegible] CONCENTRATION [illegible] ranted to surpass [illegible] French manufacture[illegible] STEVENSON & RE[illegible] tion Dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
OUR [illegible]
New and Second-hand Furniture,
Carpets, Bedding, [illegible] Goods, with a large [illegible] entire Furniture of [illegible] ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING-OUT
BANKRUPT SALE,
AT STORE
219 WEST MADISON-ST.,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Elegant French Ch[illegible] Ware, Glassware, Si[illegible] Splendid Store Fixtu[illegible] ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

At our Sale this Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
WE WILL SELL
150 CLOCKS,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

IMPORTANT SALE.

A $25,000 Stock of Wines, Liquors, & Cigars,
On Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms of ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 [illegible]
The largest and mo[illegible] has ever taken plac[illegible] California Wines an[illegible] Wines, Genuine Impo[illegible] ditto Scotch and Irish [illegible] Ales, Cordials, Bitte[illegible] about 100,000 choice a[illegible] mestic Cigars. The [illegible] lots to suit purchase[illegible]

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
On Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9:30,
AT SALESROOM,
Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Beds, Mattresses, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., &c.
STOVES—A great variety of Parlor, Cook and Office Stoves at 10:30 prompt.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
HOLD REGULAR SALES AT THEIR SALESROOMS, [illegible]
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, [illegible]
LINEN AND FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, [illegible]
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, [illegible]
FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, TABLE CUTLERY, CROCKERY, BEDDING, STOVES, AND OTHER KINDS OF GOODS, Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]
SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES, REAL ESTATE, &c., ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 o'clock,
14 crates W. G. Crockery, 4 crates Decorated Ware, [illegible]
We shall offer liberal [illegible] niture for we have a ve[illegible] ufacturers. Parlor, [illegible] and Kitchen Furniture[illegible] Office and Parlor Desk[illegible] GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 28.
WINT
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